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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 v.

S4 15 Cr. 867 RMB

5 MEHMET HAKAN ATILLA,

6 Defendant.

7 -----x

8
9 November 28, 2017
10 8:45 a.m.

11
12 Before:

13 HON. RICHARD M. BERMAN,

14 District Judge
15 and a jury

16
17 APPEARANCES

18 JOON H. KIM,
19 United States Attorney for the
20 Southern District of New York
21 MICHAEL DENNIS LOCKARD,
22 SIDHARDHA KAMARAJU,
23 DAVID WILLIAM DENTON, JR.,
24 DEAN CONSTANTINE SOVOLOS,
25 Assistant United States Attorneys

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(APPEARANCES Continued)

HERRICK, FEINSTEIN LLP (NYC)
Attorneys for defendant Atilla
BY: VICTOR J. ROCCO, Esq.
THOMAS ELLIOTT THORNHILL, Esq.
- and -
FLEMING RUVOLDT, PLLC
BY: CATHY ANN FLEMING, Esq.
ROBERT J. FETTWEIS, Esq.
- and -
LAW OFFICES OF JOSHUA L. DRATEL, P.C.
BY: JOSHUA LEWIS DRATEL, Esq.
Of counsel

Also Present:
JENNIFER McREYNOLDS, Special Agent FBI
MICHAEL CHANG-FRIEDEN, Paralegal Specialist USAO
MS. ASIYE KAY, Turkish Interpreter
MS. SEYHAN SIRTALAN, Turkish Interpreter

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1 (In open court; jury and defendant not present)

2 THE COURT: Do you all want to say anything in support
3 or opposition to the motion that's been filed?

4 MS. FLEMING: Yes, your Honor. After the letter was
5 filed --

6 THE COURT: Hold on a second. Your client is not
7 here. Is that all right?

8 MS. FLEMING: Yes. He doesn't know about this yet.

9 THE COURT: He doesn't know about what?

10 MS. FLEMING: He doesn't know what I'm about to tell
11 the Court.

12 THE COURT: He doesn't know about the letter
13 application?

14 MS. FLEMING: We haven't advised him. There is
15 something that happened after the letter application. 40
16 minutes after the letter was filed, we received from the U.S.
17 attorney's office another file containing some 11,000
18 documents, e-mails --

19 THE COURT: I'm going to deal with that. Do you want
20 to be heard in support of your motion or in opposition. That's
21 all I'm asking. Or do you want me to rule on the papers?

22 MS. FLEMING: We want to be heard.

23 THE COURT: Everybody sit down. Go ahead. You've got
24 five minutes.

25 MR. ROCCO: Mr. Fettweis is going to argue this.

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1 MR. FETTWEIS: Good morning. The defense has asked
2 you for a two-week adjournment of the trial.

3 THE COURT: Counsel, I know that. You've got five
4 minutes. I've read the papers. Tell me what is most
5 significant about your application.

6 MR. FETTWEIS: What has happened very recently, your
7 Honor, since the application was filed last night, we received
8 more than 10,000 pages of Jencks material for the government's
9 most important witness, almost all of which is in Turkish.

10 And --

11 THE COURT: Who is the witness?

12 MR. ROCCO: We cannot say, your Honor.

13 THE COURT: You can say.

14 MR. FETTWEIS: Reza Zarrab. We received more than
15 10,000 pages of Jencks material from Mr. Zarrab, mostly
16 involving e-mails in Turkish. And this morning at 5:30 a.m. we
17 received another delivery of government -- of revised
18 government exhibits, and just within the last few minutes we
19 received still another delivery of Jencks material that we
20 haven't had any sort of chance to look at yet.

21 All four law firms in this case, your Honor, and all
22 the lawyers have been working seven days a week, extremely long
23 hours. The lawyers are, as you've indicated yesterday, as you
24 saw yesterday, highly responsible, highly experienced lawyers.
25 We are all saying to you there is simply not enough time to

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1 absorb all the new material that's been dumped on us and
2 continues to be dumped on us to ensure that the defendant
3 receives a fair trial.

4 THE COURT: I got it. Do you want to respond?

5 MR. LOCKARD: Yes, your Honor. I'll address just the
6 production of e-mails from last night. So that material is
7 not --

8 THE COURT: Counsel, there is not going to be any
9 rebuttal.

10 MR. LOCKARD: That material is not 3500 material.

11 THE COURT: I'm sorry?

12 MR. LOCKARD: The material is not 3500 material. That
13 material was produced because we learned approximately less
14 than a week ago that defense counsel had served a subpoena on
15 the BOP for records relating to that particular inmate. BOP
16 did not have the responsive records, but we did because we had
17 previously obtained them.

18 THE COURT: It might be better if you spoke at the
19 podium so everybody could hear.

20 MR. LOCKARD: So, the e-mails are not 3500 material
21 because, as far as we are aware, there is nothing in there that
22 relates to the subject matter of that defendant's testimony.
23 But, they were produced because defense counsel served the
24 bureau of prisons with a subpoena for records. We learned
25 about the subpoena from the bureau of prisons approximately a

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1 week ago. We were advised that the BOP did not have those
2 records. We did, because we had previously obtained them, so
3 we produced them. So if they had gotten them from the BOP, it
4 would have been on the same timeline and the same volume.

5 But in our view, that is not 3500 material because it
6 is not the statements of the defendant relating to the subject
7 matter of his testimony.

8 With respect to the additional materials recently
9 produced, as trial prep continues, there are additional
10 statements of witnesses arising from that trial prep, and they
11 are produced on an ongoing basis. We are not going to stop
12 prepping witnesses, 3500 material is not going to stop being
13 created, and we are not going to stop disclosing it.

14 And lastly, with respect to the revised translations,
15 as we've noted in our letter, we've tried to get stipulations
16 on translations, we've been unable to do. So we've been unable
17 to identify the scope or documents that are disputed or not
18 disputed. So, if we are going to put on translators, they are
19 going to review the translations, make final edits, put them
20 into final trial form, and we'll produce them in the final form
21 that we intend to offer them.

22 So that's all that's happened within the last 24
23 hours.

24 MS. FLEMING: I have to correct the misstatement about
25 the subpoena. It is just not accurate. First of all, we

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1 served a Touhy request to the government concerning our
2 application to the bureau of prisons. It wasn't for e-mail, it
3 was for login sheets and for telephone records for a specified
4 period of time. And we were told that it was too burdensome,
5 and the U.S. attorney's office was going to move to quash.

6 Last night what we received were almost 11,000
7 e-mails, most of which are in Turkish, of Mr. Zarrab for this
8 time period. We don't know what they say. None of us speak
9 Turkish and we are not allowed to share with our Turkish
10 counsel because of the protective order, and we are not allowed
11 to show the materials because it was represented as 3500
12 material. Subject to the protective order, we have to print it
13 out and show it to our client in his presence.

14 THE COURT: I got it.

15 MS. FLEMING: That is not --

16 THE COURT: Did you also serve a subpoena on chambers?

17 MS. FLEMING: No. We made a Touhy request, your
18 Honor. We hadn't served the subpoena yet because what we had,
19 we hadn't heard yet from the bureau of prisons. We had heard
20 back from the U.S. attorney's office, they were going to be
21 moving to the quash, and the bureau of prisons said it was too
22 burdensome. So we hadn't served a subpoena yet.

23 But it had been for a specific period of time for
24 telephone calls and visitor logs.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Got it. I'm going to have a ruling

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1 for you in a couple of minutes. Just to give you some
2 highlights.

3 First of all, I'm not adjourning the trial date, and
4 I'll explain why in detail in a couple of minutes.

5 Second, I am asking the government or directing that
6 all Brady material, all Brady material for the trial be served
7 by this evening, say 6 or 7 o'clock this evening. And I'm
8 going to give you an accelerated advanced look at what's
9 upcoming. So, for example, by I think I say 6 in the order
10 this evening, 6 or 7, I want you to advise the defense of all
11 the witnesses for this week, and all exhibits for this week,
12 and then going forward on Fridays of each week, including this
13 week, to give them an advanced look for the week after. So
14 there should be no surprise as to exhibits that are going to be
15 introduced or witnesses that are going to be called and
16 presented and who they are. And again, all Brady material to
17 be produced today.

18 So, thanks. I'll call you back in a minute, we're
19 typing up an order.

20 MS. FLEMING: May I excuse myself for a few minutes to
21 step outside?

22 THE COURT: Sure.

23 (Pause)

24 (Defendant present)

25 MR. KAMARAJU: Would your Honor like us to ask for

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1 permission to approach the witness?

2 THE COURT: Sure. You can say "May I approach."

3 MR. KAMARAJU: And for publishing exhibits to the
4 jury, same thing?

5 THE COURT: Yes.

6 Why you're here, who are the witnesses that are going
7 to be called for today?

8 MR. KAMARAJU: Special Agent James Atwater will be the
9 first witness, and we've told defense counsel this.

10 THE COURT: I want to put it on the record.

11 MR. KAMARAJU: Okay. Special Agent James Atwater will
12 be the first witness.

13 THE COURT: That's an FBI special agent?

14 MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor. We'll then have a
15 witness from OFAC, Lisa Palluconi, from OFAC.

16 MR. LOCKARD: P-A-L-L-U-C-O-N-I.

17 MR. KAMARAJU: Then after that it will be Mark
18 Dubowitz, D-U-B-O-W-I-T-Z. He's one of the government's expert
19 witnesses.

20 And then if we -- that may take us through the end of
21 the day, but if it doesn't then I expect we'll have Bulent
22 Bulut, B-U-L-E-N-T B-U-L-U-T. I'm sorry. He is an FBI
23 linguist. And depending on what the schedule is, the last
24 witness today may be Reza Zarrab, R-E-Z-A Z-A-R-R-A-B.

25 THE COURT: That might be today?

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1 MR. KAMARAJU: Just depending. I suspect --

2 THE COURT: If it weren't today, it would be first
3 thing?

4 MR. KAMARAJU: Either first thing or shortly
5 thereafter, I imagine. Your Honor, just because it may
6 actually be today, we're not sure yet, but it will certainly be
7 by tomorrow, the government would ask to unseal the plea
8 proceedings related to Mr. Zarrah.

9 THE COURT: Sure, there is no problem with that. But
10 it seems to me, in light of what Ms. Fleming said, it might be
11 smarter to put him on for tomorrow so they get a chance to go
12 through some of the materials that you gave them yesterday.

13 MR. KAMARAJU: That's fine, your Honor.

14 MS. FLEMING: I asked my office to get them printed
15 out. We have to have our client look through these materials
16 tonight. I don't know how we're going to do that with the
17 bureau of prisons.

18 THE COURT: The same way that I -- not that I'm
19 anywhere near in this situation -- reviewed your letter and the
20 government's letter from 9:30 last night until about 2 o'clock
21 in the morning and drafted a response. So the same way the
22 week before I reviewed your letter on Sunday, it came in a day
23 before jury selection. So in a big trial, complicated trial,
24 that's what lawyers and judges do. You have to do a lot of
25 work. I counted some 8 to 13 attorneys.

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1 I don't know that everybody -- this is just my
2 thinking, you have to organize your own defense, I don't know
3 that everybody has to be in court all day every day. There
4 could be some people whose job it is to go through all of these
5 voluminous documents and put them in some sort of order for the
6 rest of you. So, some people can take some witnesses to
7 cross-examine, or if it is your own witness have direct
8 examination. That's really the only realistic way that one can
9 go about doing these trials.

10 It is not uncommon, incidentally, that the government
11 is somewhat late -- I wouldn't say late, this case I'm trying
12 to speed them up. But this happens and it happens on a regular
13 basis, so you have to be prepared for it and you have to know
14 how to handle it.

15 MS. FLEMING: Your Honor, we have divvied it up and
16 the lawyers are fine working through the night. We have a
17 problem because of the protective order.

18 THE COURT: I am suggesting they work through the day.
19 I don't think it is great that anybody work through the night.
20 I'm saying instead of everybody being in court, maybe somebody
21 should be in a room somewhere coordinating, going through,
22 summarizing, that kind of thing with the documents. That's
23 what I'm saying.

24 MS. FLEMING: The problem is they're in Turkish, and
25 our client speaks Turkish and he cannot have the materials

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1 without a lawyer present. The bureau of prisons does not allow
2 us to stay after 8 o'clock at night. So he cannot keep the
3 materials, he cannot go through the materials unless a lawyer
4 is present with him. So that gives us the window of from
5 whenever we finish court today, whenever the marshals get him
6 back to the MCC for that little window of time, and we already
7 have documents being printed out. He cannot physically go
8 through them in that window of time with whatever lawyer goes
9 over to talk to him about them.

10 THE COURT: Or paralegal.

11 MS. FLEMING: Or a paralegal. But the problem is
12 going to be the window of time that he physically is allowed to
13 have the materials. That's the problem. Not the lawyers.
14 None of us speak Turkish unfortunately.

15 THE COURT: There is a Turkish lawyer I thought on the
16 case.

17 MS. FLEMING: He's not allowed by the protective order
18 to see the material.

19 THE COURT: Who is he?

20 MS. FLEMING: His name is Halil Uzun if I've said it
21 correctly. He is not allowed by the protective order.

22 THE COURT: Is that correct?

23 MR. KAMARAJU: I believe under the terms of the
24 protective order, but the government will consent if it will
25 facilitate trial preparation to allow that Turkish lawyer to

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1 rereview these documents.

2 MS. FLEMING: Thanks.

3 MR. DENTON: Just one thing while we're here. I'm
4 sorry. I believe yesterday --

5 THE COURT: You know we're here a long time.

6 MR. DENTON: Given that the government expects to call
7 Mr. Dubowitz relatively early, I think Mr. Harrison indicated
8 yesterday he might have some application pertaining to the
9 exhibit that Mr. Dubowitz will use. It might make sense to
10 address that now before we get started.

11 THE COURT: Can't do it right now. So thanks.

12 We're still waiting on one juror.

13 (Pause)

14 THE COURT: Just so you know what the schedule is, the
15 jury is now all here. We're going to bring them out in a
16 minute. First thing we'll do is swear in the jury and I'll
17 give them some preliminary jury instructions. And then we'll
18 have, after that, we'll have opening statements.

19 And how long do you think your opening will be?

20 MR. DENTON: About half an hour, your Honor.

21 MR. ROCCO: I'd say half hour, Judge.

22 THE COURT: Then we'll get to the first witnesses. We
23 should have a fair amount of momentum behind us.
24 Simultaneously, we're going to post on the docket an order
25 denying the application to adjourn the trial. And my chambers

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1 will bring up, I guess there is about 30, 30 of you, and so
2 we'll have copies if you want to have them in your hand in the
3 next five or 10 minutes. But, I think we should call the jury
4 as soon as possible and start the trial. So just give us a
5 minute or so.

6 (Jury present)

7 THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. Please be
8 seated.

9 I think we have one more juror. How is your head
10 cold?

11 JUROR NO. 1: Better. Thank you, sir.

12 THE COURT: This will make it better.

13 I'm going to ask everybody except the jurors to be
14 seated. First thing we're going to do is swear you in as
15 jurors, then I'm going to give you some preliminary jury
16 instructions. Then we're going to have opening statements and
17 the first series of witnesses.

18 THE DEPUTY CLERK: If you could all raise your right
19 hands, please.

20 Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you shall well
21 and truly try this issue now on trial and a true verdict give
22 according to the law and the evidence?

23 THE JURY: I do.

24 THE COURT: Please be seated.

25 Members of the jury, now that you've been sworn, let

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1 me tell you, briefly, something about your role and your duties
2 as jurors and give you what I call preliminary instructions.

3 At the end of the trial, I will give you more detailed
4 instructions or jury charges, and those instructions will
5 govern your jury deliberations.

6 At the end of the presentation of the evidence, and my
7 final charges to you, it will be your duty to decide from the
8 evidence what the facts are. You and you alone are the
9 determiners of the facts. You will hear the evidence, decide
10 what the facts are, and then apply those facts to the law which
11 I will give you. And that's how you reach your verdict. In
12 doing so, you must follow the law whether you agree with it or
13 not.

14 Under the law, a defendant is presumed to be innocent,
15 and he or she cannot be found guilty of the crimes charged in
16 the indictment, unless a jury, in this case you all, after
17 having heard all of the evidence in the case, unanimously
18 decides that the evidence proves his or her guilt beyond a
19 reasonable doubt.

20 In a criminal case, the burden of proof remains with
21 the prosecution. In order for the jury to return a verdict of
22 guilty, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt
23 that a defendant is guilty. A person charged with a crime has
24 absolutely no burden to prove that he or she is not guilty.

25 You must not take anything that I may say or do during

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1 the trial as indicating what your verdict should be. For
2 example, don't be influenced by my taking notes. What I write
3 down may have nothing to do with this trial or with what you
4 will be concerned with during the trial.

5 Let's talk a minute or two about evidence. You, the
6 jurors, decide what the facts are from the evidence that will
7 be presented here in court in the courtroom while everybody's
8 present. That evidence may consist of the testimony of
9 witnesses, it certainly will in this case. It will also
10 include documents and other things received into evidence as
11 exhibits, and any facts on which the lawyers may agree or
12 stipulate, or that I may instruct you to find.

13 There are two kinds of evidence. One is called direct
14 evidence and the other is called circumstantial evidence.
15 Direct evidence is testimony by a witness about what that
16 witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial
17 evidence is indirect evidence, that is, it is proof of one or
18 more facts from which you may find another fact.

19 You as jurors may consider both direct and
20 circumstantial evidence in deciding this case. The law permits
21 you to give equal weight to both, or no weight if that's what
22 you were to decide. Because it's up to you, the jurors, to
23 decide how much weight, if any, to give to any particular
24 evidence.

25 As the sole determiners of the facts, you, the jurors,

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1 must determine which witnesses you believe and what portion of
2 their testimony you accept, and what weight you attach to it.

3 At times during the trial I may sustain objections to
4 questions that are asked. And when that happens, I will not
5 permit the witness to answer, or, if, as sometimes happens, the
6 witness has already answered, I shall instruct the jury and the
7 court stenographer that the answer be stricken from the record
8 and that you disregard it and dismiss it from your minds.

9 In reaching your decision, you may not draw any
10 inference from an unanswered question where an objection has
11 been sustained nor may you consider testimony that I have
12 ordered stricken from the record.

13 The law requires that your decision be made solely
14 upon the evidence presented to you. The items I exclude from
15 your consideration will be excluded because they are not
16 legally admissible as evidence. The law does not, however,
17 require you to accept all of the evidence that I do admit.

18 In determining what evidence you will accept, you must
19 make up your own minds and do your own evaluation of the
20 testimony given by each of the witnesses and of the documents
21 presented to you, and you determine the weight which you choose
22 to give to each witness's testimony or to an exhibit. There is
23 no magical formula by which you should evaluate testimony or
24 exhibits. I will at the end give you some guidelines for
25 determining the credibility of witnesses in my final

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1 instructions.

2 At this time, suffice it to say you bring with you to
3 this courtroom all of the experience and background of your
4 lives. You do not leave your common sense outside the
5 courtroom. The same types of assessments that you use in your
6 everyday dealings are the assessments that will apply in your
7 deliberations.

8 We've handed out legal pads and pens. You certainly
9 are free to take notes. You should be aware that any notes
10 that you take are not evidence in the case. They are your
11 personal notes and may be used to refresh your own
12 recollection, but they are not considered evidence in the case.

13 Also what is not evidence are the questions and the
14 objections of the attorneys and neither is the testimony that I
15 may instruct you to disregard. The statements and arguments of
16 the attorneys during any part of the trial are also not
17 evidence, and further, anything that you may see or hear when
18 the court is not in session, even if what you were to see or
19 hear is done or said by one of the parties or one of the
20 witnesses, that would not be evidence.

21 Only what is admitted into evidence here when court is
22 in session and all of the parties and all of the jurors are
23 present may be considered competent evidence.

24 So with that, I'll turn to the government for the
25 first opening statement.

1 MR. DENTON: Thank you, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: You bet.

3 MR. DENTON: This is a case about lies. Lies that
4 were told to the United States by people doing the bidding of
5 the Islamic Republic of Iran, the world's foremost state
6 sponsor of terrorism. Lies that threatened the national
7 security of our country. Lies that were devised and told by
8 this man, Mehmet Hakan Atilla, the defendant.

9 His lies blew a billion-dollar hole in the U.S.
10 economic sanctions on Iran, the laws that were supposed to
11 limit Iran's ability to fund and promote illicit activities by
12 strangling its access to oil money. Atilla and his lies played
13 a crucial role in giving Iran access to U.S. dollars and
14 American banks. Access that U.S. laws were meant to preclude.

15 Because the point of Atilla's lies, the object at the
16 end of it all, was to be able to lie to American banks,
17 including banks right here in Manhattan, to trick them into
18 thinking that hundreds of millions of dollars that he was
19 laundering had nothing to do with the government of Iran. And
20 to do it in a way that would keep the bank where he worked from
21 being blacklisted by the American government.

22 Since 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran has posed a
23 constant threat to the national security of the United States.
24 To counter that danger, the United States has imposed laws that
25 restrict trade and banking with Iran, what we call economic

1 sanctions, designed to cut Iran off from the money it needs to
2 pay for dangerous activities around the world, and to maintain
3 its repressive regime at home.

4 Those economic sanctions were so effective that by
5 2011, the government of Iran had a problem. Iran had become
6 such a global outcast that if its government did not find a way
7 to get access to cash, the economy would literally collapse.

8 That's why, in March 2011, the Supreme Leader of Iran,
9 the Ayatollah, called for an economic jihad, a government
10 directed struggle to overcome the embargo, the economic
11 sanctions that were isolating Iran.

12 But to conduct the economic jihad, Iran did not need
13 soldiers. Iran needed a banker. To conduct the economic
14 jihad, Iran needed Atilla. Iran needed Atilla to come up with
15 a way to violate and get around U.S. laws. To move money
16 around the world, despite U.S. economic sanctions, by hiding
17 the fact that the money belonged to Iran. Iran needed Atilla
18 to design a secret system for Iran to launder billions of
19 dollars of Iranian money sitting in bank accounts in Turkey. A
20 plan to fool the U.S. government so the government of Iran
21 could send that money through banks in the United States and
22 Europe.

23 And Atilla was in just the right place to do it. He
24 worked at a bank in Turkey called Halkbank. Halkbank is an
25 important place to the government of Iran, because Atilla's

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Opening - Mr. Denton

1 bank was one of the few places in the world willing to let Iran
2 spend the money that it made by selling oil.

3 And at his bank, Atilla was an important man. He's
4 the deputy general manager in charge of international banking.
5 One step below the bank's top executive, the general manager.
6 Atilla's an expert on finance and economic sanctions,
7 particularly on American sanctions. Just the person Iran
8 needed to cover its tracks.

9 So to break U.S. laws in service of Iran, Atilla and
10 his bank agreed to tell one of the biggest lies the banking
11 world has ever known. They lied to hide the fact that Halkbank
12 was laundering billions of dollars in Iranian oil proceeds so
13 the government of Iran could get around U.S. law. They lied to
14 make it seem like Iran's oil money was being used to buy gold
15 for jewelry or shipments of food, when, really, it was being
16 sent through U.S. banks to secretly make payments at the
17 direction of the government of Iran.

18 They lied in ways Atilla specifically designed to
19 violate U.S. laws. They lied with front companies, with forged
20 documents, with fake transactions. They lied to American
21 government officials in meetings, letters and e-mails. And
22 they covered up their lies with millions of dollars in bribes
23 to the highest-level officials of the Turkish government.

24 It is a serious federal crime to conspire to violate
25 the sanctions laws. It is a serious federal crime to lie to

1 the U.S. government agencies charged with implementing those
2 sanctions, to avoid being penalized for breaking them. It is a
3 serious federal crime to launder money for Iran, and to defraud
4 American banks by lying to them. These are serious federal
5 crimes that compromise our national security, and this man
6 committed them, which is why we're here today.

7 So, this opening statement is just a preview of the
8 evidence that you are going to hear during this trial. But
9 before I talk a little more about the facts, I want to say a
10 word about the law.

11 As Judge Berman told you yesterday and today, at the
12 end of the case, he's going to give you instructions on the
13 law, and it is only what he tells you, not what anyone in the
14 courtroom might say, that you are sworn to follow. But I want
15 to try to give you a couple of basic principles now so you know
16 what to listen for as you hear to the evidence.

17 First, as I said, U.S. law makes it a crime to do
18 business for Iran through banks in the United States. In
19 practice, what that means is virtually any significant
20 transaction for Iran in U.S. dollars will break the law.
21 Because to send money electronically -- it's called a wire
22 transfer -- in U.S. dollars, it almost always has to be routed
23 through bank systems located in the United States, including
24 right here in New York.

25 These are powerful laws, because the U.S. dollar is

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Opening - Mr. Denton

1 the most stable, most important currency in the world. And
2 you'll learn during this trial that if, like Iran, you can't do
3 business in U.S. dollars, you pretty much can't do business at
4 all.

5 Second, U.S. law gave foreign banks like Atilla's bank
6 a choice. You can either do business with Iran, or you can do
7 business with the United States, but you can't have it both
8 ways. So the law also imposes penalties for double dealing.
9 You cannot play both sides. Hide your business with Iran, lie
10 to the American government about what you're doing to try to
11 avoid being punished for working with the Iranian government.

12 Ladies and gentlemen, there is no doubt that the
13 transactions you're going to hear about in this trial are
14 elaborate. That was on purpose. They had to be. Because the
15 U.S. sanctions laws that we've been talking about are strict,
16 and got progressively stricter, so evading them is no simple
17 matter. But at its core, the evidence at trial will prove that
18 the crime Atilla committed is simple and clear.

19 (Continued on next page)

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Opening - Mr. Denton

1 MR. DENTON: He lied. He lied in a lot of different
2 ways. He told lies, straight up falsehoods to U.S. government
3 officials. He taught co-conspirators to lie by telling them
4 how to make fake documents. He facilitated lies to U.S. banks
5 by making it possible for his co-conspirators to pretend, with
6 a straight face, that their money didn't come from the
7 government of Iran. He lied to help Iran repeatedly evade U.S.
8 sanctions to the tune of billions of dollars. Atila lied
9 because he was the person who knew how.

10 For all these lies to work, it took an expert, someone
11 who had studied the U.S. sanctions in Iran and knew how to get
12 around them. Atila was the one who could teach everyone how
13 to tell the right lies. Atila was the one who could design
14 the secret system with the express purpose to evade the U.S.
15 laws that prevented Iran from moving its money.

16 Ladies and gentlemen, you don't need to be a banking
17 expert to know right from wrong. Every one of you knows the
18 difference between a truth and a lie. Every one of you knows
19 the difference between how someone acts when they're honest and
20 how someone acts when they're hiding something. And the
21 evidence will show that lying and hiding is exactly what Atila
22 did. The evidence is going to pull back the curtain on a fraud
23 of truly global proportions, billions of Iranian dollars moving
24 in a scheme so large that it affected the economies of
25 countries in the Middle East, and so large that it was

1 protected by government ministers in Turkey and Iran.

2 As you'll hear during this trial, Iran has basically
3 one thing that the rest of the world is interested in buying,
4 oil. And because of American economic sanctions on Iran, by
5 2012 Turkey, a country that historically has ties to Iran and
6 shares borders with it, Turkey was the only country in the
7 world willing to buy that oil. The problem is that because of
8 American economic sanctions, Turkey couldn't just give Iran
9 cash to pay for the oil.

10 So billions of dollars in money that Turkey owed Iran
11 for oil was just sitting there, locked up in bank accounts at
12 Atilla's bank. When the Ayatollah declared the economic jihad,
13 all that money in Atilla's bank was a big part of it. Iran
14 needed to find a way to use that money to pay for things all
15 around the world; so Iran found a front man, a gold trader
16 named Reza Zarrab. Zarrab could provide the phony facade,
17 enabling Iran to get access to that money, and Iran would pay
18 him a cut of the profits.

19 So in late 2011 Zarrab wrote two letters, one to the
20 President of Iran and one to the head of the Central Bank of
21 Iran, in which he pledged his allegiance to the economic jihad
22 and offered to help Iran launder its money. And for a plan for
23 how to do it, Iran turns to the bank holding all its money,
24 Halkbank and to Atilla, the bank's head of international
25 banking. Zarrab would provide the means and Atilla would

1 provide the method, the secret system to keep these
2 multimillion-dollar transactions secret.

3 You'll learn about a series of actual meetings in 2012
4 and 2013 where the method was set up, extraordinary meetings,
5 meetings involving people from the very top of the government
6 of Iran, the oil minister, the head of the National Iranian oil
7 Company, Iranian bank chiefs and oil company executives,
8 meetings involving Atilla, the Halkbank general manager,
9 Zarrab, and the Turkish Minister of the Economy.

10 What did they do? They formed a conspiracy, an
11 agreement to break U.S. law. So why was Turkey's Minister of
12 the Economy involved? Two reasons. First, because the
13 government of Turkey owns Atilla's bank; and second, because
14 the minister had been bribed. In exchange for half of Zarrab's
15 profits, Turkey's Minister of Economy agreed to cover for
16 laundering Iranian oil money out of Turkey, out of Atilla's
17 bank.

18 Then Zarrab and the minister he had bought cut
19 Halkbank's general manager in on the deal. For years they paid
20 kickbacks out of the profits Zarrab made from Atilla's system
21 to ministers, customs officials and anyone else in the Turkish
22 government who needed to be bought. And the evidence will show
23 that the co-conspirators agreed on Atilla's method to make it
24 seem as if the money was moving legitimately. See, it wasn't
25 enough just to break the law and send the money to Iran. That

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1 didn't do any good because then everyone would still know that
2 the money was dirty, they would know that it belonged to Iran
3 and Iran couldn't do anything with it.

4 So they needed a cover story. They needed to lie.
5 They needed the money look as if it was clean, stripped of any
6 connection to Iran. That way, the co-conspirators could slip
7 that money back into the international financial system,
8 tricking American and European banks into thinking that Iran
9 had nothing to do with all that oil money. Some of you might
10 have heard of money laundering before. That's what it means,
11 cleaning dirty money or lying to make illegal money look
12 legitimate.

13 But this was no ordinary money laundering. As you'll
14 learn, the crucial part of the lie was to make it possible for
15 Iran's money to go through American banks. So Atilla had to
16 come up with a very specific way for his co-conspirators to lie
17 that would fool the American government into thinking that
18 Atilla and his bank were still following U.S. law. So Atilla
19 provided the method to secretly break U.S. law by finding and
20 exploiting two loopholes.

21 So how did it actually work? You'll learn that, at
22 first, the scheme used a loophole that made it legal to sell
23 gold, not to the government of Iran but to private people and
24 companies in Iran. So under the scheme, when an Iranian bank
25 needed to pay someone in U.S. dollars somewhere else in the

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1 world, they'd use the Iranian oil money that had accumulated at
2 Halkbank to buy huge quantities of gold from one of Zarrab's
3 front companies.

4 Atila and his bank gave those front companies
5 instructions on how to paper over the transactions with phony
6 documents. So even though the gold was bought with the Iranian
7 government's oil money, it looked like the gold was sold to
8 private companies in Iran, making it look like they were taking
9 advantage of that loophole. Then, like something out of a spy
10 story, the gold would get packed into suitcases, given to
11 couriers who would take it as luggage on international flights.

12 But instead of going to private companies in Iran,
13 like the fake documents said it was, the couriers would take
14 the gold to Dubai, a city in the United Arab Emirates, the hub
15 of business and finance. Once the couriers got to Dubai, their
16 suitcases full of gold, they'd give the gold to another front
17 company, taking instructions from Iran, which would sell it for
18 U.S. dollars or whatever currency Iran needed.

19 And the plan was massively successful. Before the
20 scheme started in 2011, the entire Turkish economy exported
21 about \$55 million worth of gold for Iran. A year later, once
22 the scheme was underway, Zarrab's front companies alone
23 exported almost \$6.3 billion in gold. And Atila was a
24 critical architect of the system responsible for this massive
25 uptick in exports, all driven by the scheme to evade U.S. law.

1 But you don't move billions of dollars for Iran
2 without eventually attracting attention, and the U.S. Treasury
3 Department caught on. They figured out that private citizens
4 in Iran were not buying billions of dollars in gold just for
5 earrings. So the U.S. they changed the law. They closed the
6 loopholes. They said that they would punish banks like
7 Atilla's for selling gold to anyone in Iran, not just the
8 government.

9 And to make sure that Atilla's bank knew that the law
10 was changing, officials from the Treasury Department went to
11 Turkey. They met with Atilla. They met with the head of his
12 bank. They met with the Minister of Economy, and the U.S.
13 government told them that they had to stop what they were
14 doing. And Atilla personally promised the U.S. government that
15 he understood American law and that his bank would stop selling
16 gold to anyone in Iran.

17 But Atilla didn't stop. He just changed the scheme.
18 He found another way to do it. He was the sanctions expert; so
19 not only did he find another loophole, he upgraded the whole
20 scheme. This time, the co-conspirators would use a different
21 exception to the sanction, a humanitarian section, which
22 allowed Iran to use some of its oil money to buy food. So
23 instead of pretending to export gold to Iran, you'll learn that
24 Atilla devised a system to let the coconspirators to pretend to
25 sell food.

1 The rest of the scheme stayed pretty much the same,
2 same front companies that were in the jewelry business, buying
3 literally tons of gold just months before, now all of a sudden
4 were in the food business. You'll hear that they changed their
5 business because Atilla's bank told them to as part of the new
6 system. Atilla's boss was explicit about who masterminded the
7 scheme, referring to it in messages as the method provided by
8 Hakan Atilla.

9 Atilla was the one who called Zarrab to get moving
10 when some of the front companies were slow making the switch.
11 Those front companies could then prepare fake customs
12 documents, from Dubai again, lying that they were selling beef
13 or wheat or frozen chicken breasts to Iran. They made those
14 documents for Halkbank because Atilla told them to, so that his
15 bank could lie and claim to the U.S. that those transactions
16 fit within that humanitarian exception.

17 But there was no food. There were no humanitarian
18 shipments. This time, the lie wasn't just where the gold
19 stopped or whose gold it was, it was all a lie. The whole
20 thing was a sham. There was no food at all. Wheat does not
21 come from Dubai. The city is surrounded on three sides by the
22 Arabian Desert. So instead of doing real business, once again,
23 the government of Iran had turned its cash at Atilla's bank
24 into a slush fund, a pool of money which it could use to send
25 payments through American banks without anyone being the wiser.

1 The evidence will show that the most important part of
2 the scheme was the part that Atilla was directly responsible
3 for, the part that happened at his bank because in all of the
4 versions of the scheme, it was there that the most critical lie
5 was told, the lie that the gold was for things like jewelry or
6 that the money was for food, or even that any food was actually
7 shipped at all. The lie Atilla crafted was the lie that made
8 it look like the money belonged to front companies and not to
9 the government of Iran.

10 And you'll learn about the fake documents that were
11 particularly important to that lie because those documents are
12 what the U.S. government and American banks would look at to
13 make sure that Atilla's bank wasn't violating laws, wasn't
14 doing business for Iran. So the fake documents had to be
15 perfect. But Zarrab wasn't a banker or a sanctions expert. He
16 was the front guy. Atilla was the expert.

17 So the evidence will prove that the defendant coached
18 Zarrab on how to forge the right documents. When Zarrab messed
19 up and submitted documents with obvious mistakes on them,
20 mistakes that could unravel this whole lie, Atilla was the one
21 who told him how to fix it. When there were problems with
22 transactions and Zarrab called the bank's general manager, he
23 said he talked to Atilla to fix it because while many people
24 participated in this fake food scheme, Atilla was the scheme's
25 architect, the man who devised the lies that needed to be told

1 and figured out how to tell it.

2 And again, the method worked. The cash looked like it
3 belonged to those Dubai companies, Atilla's bank looked like it
4 was following U.S. law, and no one knew that, in truth, the
5 money behind it all was the Iran government's oil money. And
6 the evidence will prove that once it was in Dubai, that Iranian
7 government used that money to make it illicit payments all over
8 the world, payments that made the whole process necessary in
9 the first place, including payments through American banks,
10 tricking those banks that never knew they were shelling out
11 U.S. dollars on behalf of the Iranian government. The evidence
12 will show that the entire point of Atilla's scheme was to make
13 those payments possible.

14 And you'll hear that Atilla went beyond just designing
15 this scheme. He actively protected it. Once more, U.S.
16 government saw how much money was moving and that the story
17 just didn't add up. So, again, some of the highest-ranking
18 officials from the U.S. Treasury Department arranged meetings
19 and calls with Atilla's bank to express their concerns.
20 Treasury officials went to Turkey, and Halkbank officials came
21 right here in the United States.

22 And who did Halkbank send to talk to them? Atilla.
23 And what did he say? He lied. He told them that all that
24 gold, gold that was really going to make payments for the
25 Iranian government, that was just for jewelry. The defendant

1 talked to those Treasury Department officials about sending
2 payments for food and lied to the U.S. government about the
3 business that Halkbank was doing with the government of Iran
4 under the guise of a humanitarian exception.

5 He even lied directly about Zarrab, tried to minimize
6 him as just someone who did a little trade business with
7 Halkbank, hiding the fact that Zarrab was moving billions of
8 dollars worth of Iranian oil money and that he had a direct
9 line to the head of the bank and the Turkish Minister of
10 Economy to do it.

11 You'll also learn that the defendant's lies to the
12 U.S. government were not the only way that the members of this
13 conspiracy protected their scheme. They paid millions of
14 dollars in bribes to protect it. Every time the Iranian
15 government sent money through this pipeline, Atilla's bank took
16 a commission and Zarrab took a cut. And from his cut, people
17 got paid. Atilla's boss got a taste, packed for him in cash in
18 shoe boxes. Turkey's Minister of the Economy got half. Other
19 ministers in Turkey got bought off too, and the scheme needed
20 protection because law enforcement was watching and listening.

21 First, it was the Turkish police, regular cops in
22 Istanbul, running a smuggling investigation stumbled onto the
23 corruption of their government, the bribe payments being made
24 to allow Atilla's scheme to proceed. So they did what police
25 do. They did wiretaps, making recordings of phone calls, they

1 did surveillance, they followed the money. And when they
2 conducted searches in late 2013, they found proof of this
3 crime. Those shoe boxes of bribe money at the home of Atilla's
4 boss, ledgers of bribes to ministers, documents in the offices
5 of Atilla's bank and Zarrab's front companies proving the
6 existence of the scheme to launder money for Iran.

7 But those police officers didn't get to see their hard
8 work result in justice in Turkey. You see, all those bribes,
9 all that protection money paid by the co-conspirators? It
10 bought a coverup. Corrupt officials within the Turkish
11 government organized a purge of the cops and prosecutors who
12 ran the case, sent many of them to jail and shut down the
13 investigation. And you'll learn that as part of this coverup,
14 the same corrupt high-ranking Turkish officials instructed
15 Zarrab to put up even more bribe money for the judges, millions
16 and millions in bribes, so that everything could be made to go
17 away. Zarrab paid the money. Co-conspirators got out of jail,
18 and the case the Turkish police had developed was dismissed.

19 While the bribes got rid of the case, they could not
20 get rid of the evidence. The wiretaps of Atilla, Zarrab, other
21 co-conspirators, the documents that had been collected, they
22 all remained in files maintained by the police. But because of
23 the bribes, because of the coverup, they did not see the light
24 of day until now, until this trial here in New York.

25 And you'll hear during this trial that even that close

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1 call with Turkish law enforcement did not stop Atilla and his
2 co-conspirators. With their coverup bought and paid for, the
3 scheme went right back to work. It was too lucrative to stop.
4 Following Iranian oil money out of Atilla's bank and out of
5 Iran and to Dubai banks, just like before. Some of the cast
6 changed, the lies stayed the same, and Atilla kept telling
7 them.

8 He was still overseeing the phony paperwork, still
9 lying to the Treasury Department about what his bank was doing,
10 and the scheme was still protected with bribes. This time,
11 paid directly to a fixer for the same dirty Turkish officials
12 who arranged for the corruption cases to disappear. The scheme
13 that Atilla designed wasn't about normal finance, or normal
14 politics. It was a racket, plain and simple.

15 But it turns out the Turkish cops weren't the only
16 ones who were watching. Since 2013, counter-intelligence
17 division of the FBI had also been on the case, running its own
18 independent investigation of Atilla's scheme through the United
19 States. Through painstaking work, executing search warrants
20 for e-mails, reviewing banking records, analyzing export
21 documents, the FBI pieced together what was going on, and the
22 evidence they found tells the same story that the evidence
23 collected by the Turkish police did, the same story that the
24 U.S. Treasury Department suspected; that Atilla was working
25 with Zarrab and the other co-conspirators to launder billions

1 of dollars in Iranian oil money through Halkbank, using phony
2 documents, and that the money was going to payments through
3 American banks with the government of Iran pulling the strings
4 behind the scenes.

5 So what sort of evidence will the United States use to
6 prove its case in this trial? Well, for starters, there will
7 be those recordings. You'll hear Atilla's own words on tape as
8 he coached Zarrab on how to fix errors in fake shipping
9 documents, telling him he needs to correct the paperwork for
10 the front companies so Halkbank can process transactions for
11 Iran. You'll see other members of the conspiracy talking about
12 Atilla.

13 Atilla was so important to the functioning of this
14 conspiracy that when some of them tried to organize a similar
15 setup with a bank in China, Zarrab told them that it wouldn't
16 work unless they found a man like Atilla to help run the secret
17 system. You're going to see key documents collected by the FBI
18 using search warrants and subpoenas. They gathered
19 communications between the co-conspirators, e-mails, text
20 messages, online chats through smart phone programs like
21 WhatsApp. Like messages, where Atilla's boss at Halkbank asked
22 Zarrab if he's okay with the method proposed by Atilla for how
23 to run the scheme.

24 The FBI also found a trail of ledgers showing the flow
25 of Iranian oil money from the bank accounts of Iranians at

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1 Halkbank, out to the accounts of the scheme's front companies,
2 and then on to front companies in Dubai, accompanied by fake
3 documents claiming that hundreds of thousands of tons of food
4 were shipped to Iran, food that never existed.

5 You're going to see plane tickets and export documents
6 for those couriers, carrying gold in suitcases, to money
7 exchangers in Dubai. And you'll see the point of it all, the
8 instructions from Iran to the co-conspirators for where they
9 wanted their money paid, and then the corresponding records
10 from the American banks that unwittingly processed Iran's
11 orders. Each piece is a link in the chain, the story of
12 Atilla's secret system.

13 And you're going to get help in understanding that
14 system and how all these documents and recordings and documents
15 fit together from witnesses who will tell you about the scheme
16 from the inside and from the outside. You'll hear about it
17 from the inside from Reza Zarrab himself. Because of his
18 participation in this scheme, Zarrab has pleaded guilty to
19 violating U.S. laws. He has accepted responsibility for
20 busting sanctions and laundering money, and he has decided to
21 cooperate with the government.

22 It's because of his crimes, because he was part of the
23 same conspiracy as Atilla, that he can tell you the inside
24 story and expose the truth behind all those elaborate lies.
25 He'll tell you the story firsthand, as he lived it, of how

1 Atilla instructed him on how to tell the right lies so that
2 together they could move billions of dollars for Iran. He'll
3 walk you through the wiretaps and calls that he was a part of,
4 like those calls with Atilla orchestrating a scheme.

5 He'll go step by step through the shipping documents
6 and bank ledgers and payment instructions from Iran and the
7 money out of the American banks, the evidence collected by the
8 FBI showing you how it fits together. The true story of all
9 the lies.

10 And you'll also learn more about the scheme from the
11 outside, from one of the Turkish police officers who uncovered
12 the conspiracy in Turkey. He'll tell you about their
13 painstaking work to build their case and all the evidence they
14 collected, and you'll see how, from the outside of the scheme,
15 they uncovered the same story that you'll hear about from
16 Zarrab on the inside. And he'll tell you about how all his
17 hard work was swept under the rug by the Turkish government,
18 how he was falsely sent to jail just for doing his job and how
19 he fled his homeland to come to the United States.

20 Other witnesses will tell you about being lied to by
21 Atilla. Two former undersecretaries of the treasury, the top
22 officials in the U.S. government charged with implementing
23 American sanctions on Iran will testify about their meetings
24 and phone calls with the defendant, about how they made sure
25 that he understood exactly what U.S. law required, how they

1 warned him not to launder money for Iran, and about how Atilla
2 lied to them, promised that Halkbank was doing real diligence
3 on all these transactions, that Halkbank was committed to
4 complying with U.S. law and that, of course, none of those
5 billions of dollars was for the government of Iran.

6 You'll hear from witnesses who work at banks here in
7 New York, who will tell you about how international
8 transactions, like the ones we're talking about, get processed,
9 and you'll hear from experts who will help you understand the
10 economics here. The scheme Atilla devised was so much money
11 that it literally changed the course of nations, and so it's
12 important to understand what was happening in the Middle East
13 during that time period after 2010 to see why the Iranian and
14 Turkish governments were so desperate for Atilla's conspiracy
15 to succeed.

16 Like I said when I started here, this is just a
17 preview. This is just to give you some context for all the
18 evidence that you'll see and hear in the next couple of weeks.
19 At the end of this trial, after all the testimony is in, all
20 the exhibits Judge Berman talked about that have been received
21 and the recordings played, we'll have a chance to talk to you
22 about how the evidence proves the defendant's guilt beyond a
23 reasonable doubt.

24 For now, I just want to ask you all to do three things
25 during this trial. Pay close attention to all the evidence.

1 Follow Judge Berman's instructions on the law, and like he told
2 you, use your common sense, the same common sense you use every
3 day. Every one of you knows what it means to tell a lie.
4 Every one of you knows how people act when they are doing
5 something shady or in secret. Just apply that common sense as
6 you assess the evidence that you see and hear in this trial.

7 If you do those three things, you will give Hakan
8 Atilla what everyone is entitled to in this courtroom, a fair
9 and just trial. And if you do all of that, you will reach the
10 only conclusion supported by evidence, that Atilla is guilty,
11 guilty of participating in a conspiracy to break U.S. sanctions
12 on Iran and of conspiring to lie to the U.S. Treasury
13 Department about it; guilty of conspiring to cheat American
14 banks, deceiving them by hiding the fact that the money that
15 they were moving really belonged to the government of Iran;
16 guilty of money laundering, of washing the mark of Iran's
17 economic jihad off those dollars so that they could be used,
18 used to pay millions in bribes to Turkish government officials,
19 and used to turn U.S. dollars into Iran's wages of sin. Guilty
20 beyond a reasonable doubt. Thank you.

21 THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. Hold on one second.

22 (Pause)

23 Thanks a lot. Mr. Rocco?

24 MR. ROCCO: Thank you. Your Honor, the prosecution
25 team, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, my name is Victor

1 Rocco, and it's my privilege, along with Cathy Fleming, Todd
2 Harrison and Joshua Dratel, to represent Hakan Atilla.
3 Economic jihad, an economic holy war, these are the words of
4 Reza Zarrab, one of the government's principal, if not the
5 government's principal, witness in this case. They are words
6 that he wrote to the then-president of Iran, pledging to fight
7 U.S. economic sanctions. Who knows whether Zarrab wrote that
8 letter out of religious zealotry or sheer opportunism, but not
9 surprisingly, Reza Zarrab joined the struggle and made a
10 fortune for himself.

11 There's another war going on in this case. On the one
12 side is Reza Zarrab. The evidence will show that he waged a
13 jihad, an economic jihad against the United States, sanctions
14 against Iran for years and years. He made hundreds of millions
15 of dollars, as a result of which he used to buy jets and yachts
16 and people. During the jihad, he paid tens of millions of
17 dollars to people all over the world.

18 Now, when talking about Mr. Zarrab, please understand
19 that he was eventually arrested here in the U.S. for
20 masterminding this worldwide conspiracy and jailed. Then,
21 because he's the master of the deal, he made the deal of a
22 lifetime, a deal with the government, what we call a plea deal,
23 in which he agreed to plead guilty and to cooperate against
24 Mr. Atilla. In exchange, Zarrab got what he hopes to be a
25 get-out-of-jail-free card, possible witness protection for him

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1 and his family and perhaps an opportunity to stay here in the
2 United States forever. It's already paid off for him. He's no
3 longer in jail. He's squirreled away with some FBI agents in
4 some unknown place.

5 On the other side of the jihad, the war that's being
6 fought is Hakan Atilla. He's a Turkish civil servant. He's an
7 officer at Halkbank, and as you heard from the government,
8 Halkbank is -- the majority of it is owned in a major way by
9 the Turkish government. In other words, the Turkish government
10 is the majority shareholder of the bank, but there are other
11 interests in the bank, outside interests, private interests,
12 all over the world.

13 Halkbank is known as Turkey's principal conduit to its
14 lawful business with Iran. There's no surprise that Halkbank
15 does business with Iran. The whole world knows it. The Office
16 of Foreign Assets Control, a division of the Department of
17 Treasury knows it, and watched Halkbank and its dealings with
18 its neighbor, Iran, and watched the flow of money between
19 Turkey and Iran. No surprises.

20 The evidence will show that Hakan Atilla is not
21 corrupt. He took no bribes. He took none of the tens of
22 millions of dollars that Zarrab salted all over the world.
23 Hakan Atilla is a hard-working person like all of you, a senior
24 bank officer.

25 What happens? He gets arrested and is being

1 prosecuted not in Turkey, here in the United States for doing
2 what, in fact, was his job. Ladies and gentlemen, how's that
3 getting things completely backwards? Turning things upside
4 down, turning them on their head? I submit to you that we just
5 fell into a rabbit hole, only this isn't like Alice in
6 Wonderland. It's real life, with real human consequences
7 because Hakan Atilla and his family have been devastated by
8 this prosecution.

9 Now, that's what the evidence in this case is all
10 about. That's what the evidence will show, a dedicated,
11 hard-working civil servant caught in the middle of a storm, a
12 swirling, huge international storm of intrigue, lies and
13 massive corruption. Hakan Atilla is just another one of Reza
14 Zarrab's many victims, a hapless and helpless pawn.

15 So you will hear evidence from the witness stand in
16 the form of testimony and exhibits will be offered, and the
17 evidence in this case will be massive. There will be a tsunami
18 of evidence that will be presented by the government in this
19 case. That evidence, I submit to you, is essentially about one
20 man and his scheme, Reza Zarrab, and the huge web of deceit and
21 corruption that he wrought over three continents and who is now
22 being coddled by our government.

23 Most remarkably about all of this is how much of this
24 occurred right under the eyes of OFAC, right under the eyes of
25 the United States Department of Treasury. This trial, ladies

1 and gentlemen, I submit to you, is really the Reza Zarrab show.

2 Now, don't be deceived by the mountains of evidence,
3 fancy exhibits, technical testimony about recorded calls and
4 wiretaps, references you'll hear to judicial coups in Turkey, a
5 Turkish investigation, where discredited prosecutors and
6 investigators were fired. These things sound like they're
7 right out of a James Bond movie, a John Le Carre novel. Ask
8 yourself, as you hear this evidence, what does this evidence
9 say about Hakan Atilla? Not what it says about Reza Zarrab,
10 though pay attention to that as well, though, because it tells
11 you everything that you need to know about Reza Zarrab.

12 I submit to you that, virtually, the evidence here
13 shows nothing more than the fact that Hakan Atilla is innocent
14 of the charges against him. He was misled and duped by Zarrab.
15 He was misled and duped by his own boss, Suleyman Aslan, who
16 became a pawn of Zarrab. He was misled by his boss, who was
17 paid millions of dollars. He was misled by Reza Zarrab, as
18 Halkbank employees were misled by Reza Zarrab.

19 I ask you to follow the evidence in this case, keep
20 your eye on the bouncing ball. The evidence will tell you who
21 the real culprits are and who should be punished. We're not
22 here to defend Hakan Atilla's bosses. We're not here to defend
23 his employer. We're here to defend Hakan Atilla. We're not
24 here to defend the Republic of Turkey or Turkish ministers. We
25 have one client and one client only. Along with Cathy Fleming

1 and our team, we're here privileged to be here representing
2 Hakan Atilla.

3 Some months ago, Mr. Atilla was arrested. He stood in
4 the well of this court and entered a plea of not guilty. He's
5 persisted in that plea. He stands here today, before all of
6 you, each of you, prepared to defend himself against the
7 charges and to accept your verdict.

8 I say it's our privilege to represent Mr. Atilla
9 because as he stands in front of you, he's presumed innocent.
10 Presumption of innocence is no abstract concept. It's a real,
11 living protection, a protection that protects each one of us.
12 It requires you to believe Hakan Atilla is innocent unless and
13 until you determine, based on all the evidence -- evidence, not
14 surmise, not suspicion, not speculation, but evidence.

15 You've taken a solemn oath to maintain that
16 presumption, to honor that presumption, and I know that you
17 will honor it. Mr. Atilla is Turkish, but just like we
18 Americans, he's protected by the presumption of innocence.
19 Presumption of innocence is one of the strongest presumptions
20 under law because wrapped inside of it, it carries two
21 additional protections in criminal cases that are equally
22 sacred, the highest standard of proof the law knows, proof
23 beyond a reasonable doubt, and the further requirement that
24 it's the prosecution's burden, the prosecution's burden always
25 to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

1 Mr. Atilla is assumed, presumed innocent, and the
2 burden of proving otherwise is always, always on the
3 government, and the government must overcome that presumption
4 by proof beyond a reasonable doubt to your satisfaction. The
5 burden never shifts from the government to the defense. The
6 defendant in a criminal case can choose to do nothing. He
7 doesn't have to call witnesses. He doesn't have to
8 cross-examine witnesses. He doesn't have to take the witness
9 stand. He can stand mute. The burden is on the government to
10 prove Hakan Atilla's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

11 Daniel Webster, the Great American statesman and
12 lawyer, famously once said that "Justice is man's greatest
13 enterprise in life." Man's greatest enterprise in life. You
14 are just about to enter that great enterprise.

15 Now, who is Hakan Atilla? He's 47 years old. He's
16 Turkish born and bred. He speaks good, but not perfect,
17 English. That's why we have interpreters here interpreting for
18 him. He's married with a child in college. He's worked for
19 Halkbank for 22 years, his entire career since graduating from
20 college. Halkbank is a large bank. It's one of the sixth --
21 it's either the sixth or eighth largest bank in Turkey. It has
22 900 branches, 17,000 employees. It's, as I said earlier,
23 Turkey's major conduit for business with Iran.

24 Hakan's wife also works at the bank. They're decent,
25 hard-working people. He's a civil servant. He makes \$120,000

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1 a year. He's paid no bonuses. He owns no stock in the bank.
2 He's paid a straight salary. Hakan rose through the ranks of
3 the bank to become one of eight, more or less -- the number
4 changes from time to time -- deputy general managers of the
5 bank. He's in charge of the bank's international banking
6 department. He's responsible for Halkbank's relationships with
7 foreign banks and their investors.

8 He has no responsibility -- he has no responsibility
9 for approving the commercial transaction -- for approving
10 commercial transactions, and he approved none of the commercial
11 transactions in this case. Those transactions are approved by
12 the foreign operations department of the bank, and that
13 department is supervised by another deputy general manager,
14 another VK deputy general manager of the bank.

15 Hakan was arrested when he came to the United States
16 last March with some business colleagues on a routine business
17 trip. Since then, he's been jailed and separated from his
18 family. Hakan came here twice after Reza Zarrab was arrested
19 by the United States a year earlier, in March of 2016. And
20 when Zarrab was arrested, it was front-page news in Turkey. It
21 was news here in the United States. It was news all over the
22 world. Anyone whoever knew of or dealt with Reza Zarrab knew
23 that he was arrested and, by the way, he was arrested, not
24 surprisingly, getting off a private jet at Disney World with
25 \$100,000 in spending money for a family vacation. \$100,000 in

1 spending money, that's more -- twice as much as the average
2 American makes in a year. To Reza Zarrab, it was pocket
3 change.

4 Even though Zarrab had been arrested a year earlier,
5 Hakan thought that he had nothing to fear in coming to the
6 United States on business. Why would he? He'd done nothing
7 wrong. He actually came here first in September of 2016, went
8 back to Turkey, and then came again six months later, roughly
9 six months later, in March of 2017. But again, had nothing to
10 fear because four years earlier, in a Turkish criminal
11 investigation involving many of the very transactions that are
12 at issue in this case, Hakan spent four, four-and-a-half hours,
13 on New Year's Eve in December '13 being interviewed by Turkish
14 investigators as part of the Turkish investigation that the
15 government referenced earlier.

16 He had nothing to hide. He was never arrested or
17 charged with a crime in Turkey. Others, including Reza Zarrab
18 and Hakan's then boss Suleyman Aslan, were arrested. There
19 will be no evidence that Hakan Atilla was ever bribed, not a
20 scintilla of evidence. Unlike his boss, who was paid millions
21 of dollars in bribes.

22 So, now, who's Reza Zarrab? Well, you know that he's
23 the mastermind of a worldwide massive sanctions avoidance and
24 money laundering scheme that made him fabulously wealthy. He's
25 also a master deal maker, and a pillar on which the government

1 has chosen, our government has chosen, to rest its case against
2 Hakan Atilla. Zarrab, Reza Zarrab, I would submit to you, will
3 seem valid in a suit.

4 The evidence will certainly show him to be a man you
5 can't trust. Zarrab is guilty of more than just masterminding
6 vast sanctions and a money laundering scheme, offering to fight
7 an economic jihad on behalf of Iran against the United States.
8 The evidence will show you that on the way to doing that, he
9 did other bad things. He paid fortunes in bribes, fortunes in
10 bribes to businessmen and government leaders all over the
11 world, in Russia, in China, in Iran and in Turkey, and he did
12 it to get what he wanted, anything and everything that he
13 wanted.

14 Whether it was to avoid sanctions or destroying
15 competitors or their businesses or even buying his brand of
16 justice, he paid money upfront. To Zarrab, bribery was a way
17 of life, a never-ending story. He never saw a bribe he didn't
18 like. To Zarrab, everyone has a price, everything has a price,
19 nothing is too small for a bribe, nothing is too large for a
20 bribe. One of the recordings that the government referenced
21 earlier on, the government's own proof, Zarrab actually says
22 everyone's got a price.

23 The evidence will show that Zarrab's bribes also
24 didn't stop when he was arrested and jailed here in the United
25 States. When he was in jail, after he was arrested, he

1 continued to pay bribes. He bribed a prison guard and other
2 prisoners so he would have special privileges and special
3 treatment, forbidden access to food, to special food, to
4 liquor, to drugs and to women. Old habits die hard, or maybe
5 they don't die at all.

6 The evidence will show that Zarrab went through dozens
7 of lawyers, high-priced. Paid millions of dollars in legal
8 fees to get himself out of a jam, out of this jam. He even
9 hired Rudy Giuliani and a former attorney general of the United
10 States to help him out. When that failed, when he couldn't get
11 himself out, that technique didn't work, he resorted to
12 something else. He failed to them, all that money, all those
13 legal fees failed to get him what he wanted.

14 Hakan Atilla became Zarrab's ace in the hole, a
15 commodity, something he could sell, someone that Zarrab sees as
16 his get-out-of-jail-free card, his E-ZPass to a reduced jail
17 sentence, or no jail time at all. By testifying against Hakan
18 Atilla, Zarrab hopes that he can buy his freedom, a shortcut
19 back to his lavish life of the rich and famous.

20 At some point the government is going to put Reza
21 Zarrab on the witness stand. It will open a sewer in this
22 courtroom and Zarrab will crawl out, the same Zarrab who
23 pledged to wage economic jihad against the United States and is
24 now being coddled by the government. The government will hold
25 its nose and tell you what a bad guy Reza Zarrab is, he's a

1 liar, a cheat, a corrupter of men on a staggering scale, a
2 one-man crime waive.

3 It will put him on the witness stand and parade a long
4 list of his lies, deceptions and crimes in front of you, but
5 the government will also tell you that it takes its witnesses
6 where it finds them and tell you that Reza Zarrab has finally
7 found religion, he's reformed because it's in his best
8 interests to do so. The government will ask you to believe
9 him. Ask yourself -- the government will ask you, why would
10 Reza Zarrab implicate Hakan Atilla in his crimes? I submit to
11 you, ladies and gentlemen, the reason is obvious. Reza Zarrab
12 knows the value of a down payment. Hakan Atilla is his down
13 payment to his way to Zarrab's way to a cushy lifestyle.

14 If you think for a moment, for one second that Reza
15 Zarrab would let the truth stand in his way to a sentencing
16 break, whether he cares what happens to Hakan Atilla, Zarrab
17 would not know Hakan Atilla if he tripped over him. They
18 existed on different planets, in different galaxies. They have
19 different values, different priorities. All of that's true.
20 They lived in separate universes until came to see that Hakan
21 Atilla was his get-out-of-jail-free card, his E-ZPass to a
22 lesser sentence. I'm going to ask you, as Zarrab testifies, as
23 you listen to his testimony, please bear all of this in mind.
24 This is part of the government's case against Hakan Atilla.

25 Now, what will the evidence show to be the

1 indisputable facts? I think the evidence will show that Hakan
2 Atilla, the so-called architect of this scheme, rarely
3 communicated with Zarrab. They weren't friends, confidantes or
4 conspirators. They didn't even like each other. Reza Zarrab
5 saw Hakan Atilla as an obstacle, a monkey wrench in his
6 schemes, someone who got in his way. He even complained about
7 him to his friend, Suleyman Aslan. He claimed that Atilla was
8 getting in his way.

9 So what did Zarrab do? He did what he does best. He
10 went around Hakan Atilla, directly to Suleyman Aslan, Hakan's
11 boss, the guy that Zarrab bought for millions and millions of
12 dollars in bribes. He went to Suleyman for what he wanted. In
13 the recordings, by the way, Zarrab actually brags about his
14 techniques. He says if the difficult one won't do it, then go
15 to a higher one. If the difficult one won't do it, just go
16 over his head.

17 The evidence will show that during the roughly 15
18 months during which the Turkish authorities were wiretapping
19 and listening to these telephone conversations, Atilla spoke to
20 Zarrab six times, six times. By contrast, he spoke to Suleyman
21 Aslan 32 times, but they communicated by chat. There are
22 thousands in the same period, thousands of chats and text
23 messages back and forth between Suleyman Aslan and Zarrab.
24 There's not a text message or chat in that same period with
25 Hakan Atilla.

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1 Atilla may have seen Zarrab at the bank on occasion,
2 but never alone, perhaps once or twice. They never socialized
3 or met outside the bank. Their six telephone conversations
4 lasted a total of 22 minutes and 51 seconds over a 15-month
5 period. The average call is less than four-minutes long.
6 Weeks, even months go by where there's no contact between
7 Atilla and Zarrab. There is constant contact between Zarrab
8 and Suleyman Aslan in the same period of time.

9 Again, follow the money. Where do you go? Who do you
10 talk to when you're paying someone off? That's the person you
11 pay. So I suppose the old adage, you want to know what
12 happened? Follow the money and the money leads -- goes from
13 Reza Zarrab directly to Suleyman Aslan.

14 Now, money buys access and control, and no one knows
15 that better than Reza Zarrab. He's been doing it for years and
16 years and years. And as I say, the evidence will show that the
17 real culprit at Halkbank is its former chief executive officer,
18 who shamelessly took millions of dollars in bribes from Zarrab
19 and became his tool before they both were ultimately caught up
20 in a corruption scandal in Turkey and arrested.

21 Those bribes, the bribes that were paid to Suleyman
22 Aslan, were based on commissions that Aslan was paid for the
23 transactions that Zarrab did with the bank. He was paid
24 between three and four dollars per thousand dollars, or roughly
25 three-tenths of a percent. The evidence will show you that

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1 based on that, that Aslan had every reason in the world to push
2 these transactions through Halkbank. Hakan Atilla had none.
3 He took nothing from Reza Zarrab. He was indebted to no one.

4 Now, that's part of the government's case. Let's talk
5 about another part. It's goldmine of conversations, recorded
6 conversations, which I submit to you, in fact, is a minefield
7 of reasonable doubt. What do the recordings say and what don't
8 they say? First, they're in Turkish and they're ambiguous and
9 they're confusing because they say many things. They say many
10 different and contradictory things, but they also tell you, if
11 you listen closely to them, read the transcripts, that there's
12 a story of deception and secrecy that demonstrates that Hakan
13 Atilla isn't in the middle of this, isn't the architect of this
14 scheme. He is the odd man out.

15 The recordings are interesting for the way in which
16 Zarrab and Hakan speak to each other. Don't only read the
17 transcripts, but even though the recordings are in Turkish,
18 listen to them. I'd ask you to do that, please, because the
19 recordings, the sound tells you a lot. Listen to the tone of
20 their conversation, the voice inflection, compare the formal
21 and distant way that Reza Zarrab speaks to Hakan Atilla on the
22 six occasions that their conversations are recorded, with the
23 familiar way that he speaks to his own comrade. This is
24 Zarrab's comrade, Abdullah Hapmani, his sidekick, and more
25 importantly, the warm way that he talks to Suleyman Aslan in

1 the chats.

2 You'll see the chats. You can read the chats and see
3 the way that they talk to each other, the way they communicate
4 with each other. It's a constant back and forth. It's like
5 two unholily lovers. What's not on these recordings is more
6 important, to my mind, and I urge you to consider what I'm
7 saying to you. What's not on the recordings is more important
8 than what's on the recordings. With Hakan, there are no
9 friendly exchanges, no terms of endearment, no banter, no
10 secrets, no intimacies. The conversations are brief and
11 strictly business. There is no discussion of politics or
12 social events, just business.

13 No one talks about phony documents or making things up
14 or forgery, at least not with Hakan Atilla. There's no secret
15 words or codes or clandestine requests to meet. Nobody says
16 there's no food involved in these transactions. Hakan Atilla
17 and Reza Zarrab talk about some problems, some documents that
18 accompanied some shipments of food. Hakan Atilla and Zarrab
19 talk about food and the necessary documentation for some of
20 these transactions, which isn't surprising.

21 If these were totally made up, bogus shipments, why
22 don't they talk about that directly in these conversations?
23 Why all the back and forth? As you listen to the tapes, or the
24 recordings or you read the transcripts, why all the back and
25 forth about particulars? Instead they discuss discrepancies in

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1 documents that simply prevent transactions from being proposed
2 or processed through the bank. It sounds like an ordinary
3 conversation between a bank employee, who's trying to help a
4 long-time and important bank customer.

5 Reza Zarrab did not show up one day on the doorstep of
6 Halkbank and start doing large amounts of business with the
7 bank. Reza Zarrab's family was in the jewelry business. They
8 were well known, a Turkish businessman who did years of
9 business transactions with Halkbank. He was a well-known and
10 well-regarded customer of the bank.

11 It sounds like -- as I say, these conversations sound
12 like ordinary conversations between a bank employee, who's
13 trying to help a long-time customer, an important customer of
14 the bank, to document properly transactions so that the
15 transactions can be paid. That's what bankers do. They help
16 customers. There's nothing sinister or criminal about that.

17 (Continued on next page)

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25

1 MR. ROCCO: In fact, when they have conversations,
2 Hakan doesn't say we're going to do things this way or we're
3 going to do things that way. There is an open debate about the
4 nature of the documentation. He's not the person who approves
5 the transactions. He said I will talk to my colleagues, and
6 the matters are worked out ultimately by people not involved in
7 Hakan Atilla.

8 There is nothing in the evidence to say that these
9 conversations were nefarious. As I say, it's just someone
10 trying to do his job. Hakan Atilla had no motive to do
11 otherwise.

12 As you listen to the evidence in this case, as you see
13 Reza Zarrab on the witness stand, ask yourself why would Reza
14 Zarrab need Hakan Atilla or anyone's help to help falsify
15 documents. You'll hear that Reza Zarrab was accomplished at
16 doing this stuff long before he ever saw Hakan Atilla, long
17 before he ever knew Hakan Atilla. He was expert. He is a
18 master of deception. He did not need Hakan Atilla's help in
19 telling him how to falsify documents. You'll hear that from
20 the recordings that the government will play for you that are
21 submitted in evidence.

22 He had been falsifying documents and misleading people
23 for years. Hakan Atilla is doing his business for the bank
24 when he's dealing with Reza Zarrab. There is nothing in the
25 evidence that you'll hear to suggest that Hakan Atilla knows

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Opening - Mr. Rocco

1 that his boss has been corrupted, because he's been paid
2 massive bribes and he's owned by Reza Zarrab and he's doing
3 Reza Zarrab's bidding.

4 By the way, why would Suleyman Aslan compromise
5 himself? Why would he tell, go to Hakan Atilla and tell Hakan
6 Atilla that he is being paid millions of dollars in bribes by
7 Reza Zarrab? Suleyman Aslan knew everything that was going on
8 with Zarrab. He knew of his deceptions. Aslan is driving the
9 bus deciding what's to be done. Why would Hakan suspect his
10 boss of wrongdoing? The evidence will show that Suleyman Aslan
11 actually goes to his people in the operations department to
12 make sure that things went the way that Suleyman Aslan and Reza
13 Zarrab wanted them to go. He doesn't trust Hakan Atilla to do
14 it. He does it himself.

15 The evidence will show that Suleyman Aslan and Zarrab
16 were playing a game and that Hakan Atilla was the odd man out.

17 As Aslan is busy stuffing his pockets or his shoeboxes
18 with Zarrab's bribes, he's using Hakan as a foil to give people
19 in the bank the impression that it's business as usual and
20 everything is on the up and up.

21 Now, let's talk a little bit about the recordings that
22 were made during the Turkish investigation because they are a
23 story in their own right. There are literally thousands of
24 recorded conversations that were intercepted by Turkish law
25 enforcement over a period of roughly 15 months. As I say,

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1 among these thousands of phone calls, there are six between
2 Reza Zarrab and Hakan Atilla. Only six. Unlike the
3 conversations with Suleyman Aslan where there are thousands of
4 chats and texts. Zarrab doesn't have Hakan Atilla's telephone
5 number, cell phone number, in his contacts. He does have
6 Suleyman Aslan's telephone number and cell number in his
7 contacts.

8 The recordings come from a controversial Turkish
9 investigation, something that's been described as a judicial
10 coup d'etat. The investigation roiled Turkey. It turned
11 Turkey upside down with allegations of wrongdoing on the parts
12 of the investigators, the prosecutors, and the judges who ran
13 the investigation. It's a political potboiler, a mess, and
14 it's damaged Turkey internally.

15 The people who ran this investigation are partisan.
16 They're partisan at least to the extent that they have a vested
17 interest in the investigative work they did. Those people
18 weren't satisfied when the investigation was discredited in
19 Turkey, and maybe that's a human reaction to months of very
20 hard work.

21 What did they do? They broke Turkish law. They
22 brought the fruits of their investigation, some of them, here
23 to the United States. In doing it, as I say, they broke
24 Turkish law. That's not the way governments communicate with
25 governments. You don't have police officers take the invest --

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Opening - Mr. Rocco

1 the fruits of an investigation, investigative fruits, and just
2 take them out of their country and bring them to a foreign
3 country.

4 Ask yourselves what would you think if an American
5 prosecutor did that. If the reverse was true. Took evidence
6 that taxpayers in America paid for, and brought it someplace
7 else to be used as a basis for a prosecution.

8 The evidence will show that these people not only took
9 the law in their own hands, they had a powerful motive to prove
10 to the entire world that they were right, and that the Turkish
11 government was wrong. Halkbank -- just one further thought on
12 the evidence. That evidence was accumulated back in 2013.
13 It's been four long years. Who knows what in that cache still
14 exists. What evidence is missing from that stolen bundle of
15 evidence. Who knows what's been destroyed or mislaid as a
16 result of the very unorthodox way that crucial evidence has
17 been handled. How can you trust partisans or how can you trust
18 anything they've touched.

19 Now, the government made a big deal about lies that
20 were made by employees of Halkbank. They actually in opening
21 did not reference only Mr. Atilla. On four or five occasions,
22 the word used was "they." Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Atilla is
23 a he. He's one person. We don't speak about guilt in criminal
24 cases as being collective. There is no "they." It's what you
25 attribute, what you put right at the feet of Hakan Atilla that

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1 incriminates him or exculpates him. It's not what they did at
2 Halkbank.

3 You'll hear from witnesses who worked for or who used
4 to work for the Office of Foreign Asset Control which is part
5 of the Treasury Department. The U.S.'s Iranian sanctions
6 regime isn't the law of the world. It isn't the law of Turkey.
7 Turkey didn't create the sanctions regime, and Halkbank and
8 Turkey have no obligation to follow it, to enforce it, or to
9 police it. It has no obligation, none, not at all.

10 Halkbank decided voluntarily to stay away from
11 activity that would cause the U.S. government to sanction.
12 Now, sanction means that the U.S. government ultimately has
13 right to prohibit U.S. institutions from doing business with
14 foreign banks. Halkbank is a foreign bank. Halkbank does
15 complies with sanctions, of course it wants access to the U.S.
16 financial markets because, admittedly, U.S. financial markets
17 are the most important financial markets in the world. They
18 need access to U.S. financial institutions. Halkbank does.

19 Obviously, though, Turkish banks don't start every
20 transaction with the same mindset that U.S. banks start
21 transactions. This isn't a bank on Wall Street. It is a
22 Turkish bank 5,000 miles away. Different language, different
23 culture, different customs.

24 The prosecutor here wants to put an American lens over
25 everything everywhere. But that's not the way things work in

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1 the real world. Turkey is 5,000 miles away and it doesn't
2 always see things the way the U.S. sees things. It is a
3 neighbor of Iran. They share a common border. They're major
4 trade partners and they have mutual influences over each other.
5 The American government knows that. OFAC knows that.

6 These sanctions are mind-numbingly complex to ordinary
7 Americans. Even to American lawyers and bankers. And they're
8 constantly changing. They're so complex that the government
9 needs an expert to testify here to you to explain what those
10 sanctions are and how they've evolved over the years.

11 The evidence will show that Hakan Atilla knew the U.S.
12 sanctions regime and generally understood it. Halkbank and
13 Hakan Atilla wanted to comply with U.S. sanctions and OFAC's
14 rules. They didn't want to be cut off, as I say, from the U.S.
15 banks. Halkbank isn't regulated, is not regulated, by OFAC.
16 And OFAC never notified Hakan Atilla or Halkbank that it was
17 investigating the bank for sanctions violations. To the
18 contrary, OFAC continually praised Halkbank for its help. And
19 Halkbank is known to OFAC as Turkey's main channel for trade
20 with Iran. And OFAC knew that the bank took its responsibility
21 seriously. Hakan Atilla met and communicated with OFAC, but
22 these contacts by and large were often for educational
23 purposes.

24 Halkbank didn't hide from OFAC. How could it?
25 Everyone knew that Iran and Turkey share a common border. And

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1 they also know, knew that Halkbank regularly sought guidance
2 from OFAC with respect to changing rules and with respect to
3 certain transactions. If a transaction raised a question,
4 Halkbank raised it with OFAC. Halkbank continually brought
5 things to OFAC's attention. Where are they hiding?

6 It was no secret that Halkbank facilitated
7 transactions with Iranian banks or that it was dealing with
8 Reza Zarrab. OFAC knew that, but never put Zarrab on the
9 sanctions list. Hakan Atilla suggested in a meeting with OFAC
10 in October of 2014 to put Reza Zarrab on the sanctions list.
11 As we stand here today, after Reza Zarrab has already pled
12 guilty to violating sanctions, guess who is still not on the
13 sanctions list? Reza Zarrab.

14 Ask yourself with all the resources that the United
15 States has behind it, that OFAC and the Department of Treasury,
16 the United States Department of Treasury didn't know that Reza
17 Zarrab was violating U.S. sanctions, the very sanctions that
18 OFAC was created to enforce. If OFAC didn't know it, and if
19 OFAC was misled, how does the U.S. government, how does the
20 prosecution expect Hakan Atilla to have known it? Hakan Atilla
21 doesn't have the FBI at his disposal. Hakan Atilla doesn't
22 have the CIA at his disposal. He works for a bank in Turkey.
23 Ask yourself why is the double standard?

24 Standing in judgment of a fellow human being with a
25 family, a wife and son, in a court of law is a difficult thing

1 to do. It requires you to decide facts that may result in
2 someone being punished under the law. It requires, I submit to
3 you, hard work, fortitude, and an openmindedness. Most of all,
4 it requires you to undertake what you do, keeping an open mind
5 and bearing in mind the presumption of innocence that Hakan
6 Atilla enjoys under the law. And at the same time, bearing in
7 mind the very high burden that the government has to prove
8 guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. As I say, and as Judge Berman
9 will instruct you, the burden that never shifts.

10 I submit to you that the government's evidence in this
11 case will not meet that high burden.

12 Just one last word. There is a great monument to
13 freedom a couple of blocks away from here, The Freedom Tower,
14 and we know, all of us know what happened there. That tower,
15 as magnificent as it is, in comparison to the monument to
16 freedom and democracy that's represented by this courthouse,
17 this courtroom, where justice is meted out, by a jury, every
18 day, without fear or favor, is the greatest monument to me that
19 exists in our democracy and to our freedoms.

20 You've sworn, you've taken an oath this morning and
21 sworn to judge Hakan Atilla on the basis of evidence that's
22 produced in this courtroom alone. If you were charged, you
23 would have the right to expect nothing less than that if you
24 were on trial. I ask you to honor that oath. Thank you.

25 Thank you, Judge.

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1 THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

2 So, two quick things. One is I'd like to, before we
3 have the first witness, give you this instruction. It is that
4 the defendant, Mr. Atilla, is not charged with any terrorism
5 offense nor is there any suggestion that he was involved in any
6 terrorist attack. You should consider the evidence you are
7 about to hear and that is admitted in this case only for the
8 purpose of determining whether Mr. Atilla is guilty of the
9 crimes charged in the indictment, and for no other purpose.

10 And the second thing I'd like to do is to give you a
11 five-minute break.

12 (Jury excused)

13 THE COURT: You're also welcome to take five minutes
14 and we'll have the first witness who is a FBI special agent?

15 MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor. Special Agent James
16 Atwater. Your Honor, meanwhile we were going to set up the
17 face board in the well.

18 THE COURT: No problem.

19 (Recess)

20 (In open court; jury not present)

21 THE COURT: Just as a heads up for counsel, one of the
22 jurors has a school-work conflict. It's just that she didn't
23 fully fathom yesterday. So she's here, and I required that she
24 be here for the day, and I said I would talk to the lawyers
25 toward the end of the day so as not to interrupt the flow. But

Hbs3ati3

1 so we'll talk 4:45 or something like that. Okay?

2 We're going to get the jury back and once they're
3 seated we'll ask you to call your first witness.

4 MR. KAMARAJU: Okay.

5 THE COURT: Oh. Hold on. We're going to call in the
6 jury. Counsel, if you can slide down.

7 (Continued on next page)

Hbs3ati3

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Just as you'll see, we're having a little trouble with the audio feed in another courtroom who are also viewing the trial. So we've invited them to come up here while they try and fix the audio feed. So if you see six or seven people walk in, that's where they're coming from.

So, let's have the first government witness.

MR. KAMARAJU: Thank you, your Honor. The United States calls Special Agent James Atwater to the stand.

THE COURT: James?

MR. KAMARAJU: Atwater.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Sir, if you can step up here, please. Remain standing for a moment and then raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony that you shall give this Court and jury in this issue now on trial shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Could you please state your full name for the record.

THE WITNESS: James Atwater.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Spell your last name, please.

THE WITNESS: A-T-W-A-T-E-R.

JAMES ATWATER,

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 called as a witness by the Government,
2 having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

3 DIRECT EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. KAMARAJU:

5 Q. Good morning.

6 A. Good morning.

7 Q. Sir, do you work?

8 A. I work for the FBI.

9 Q. What is your title with the FBI?

10 A. Special agent.

11 Q. Are you assigned to any particular squad with the FBI?

12 A. I work for the Counterintelligence Division of the New York
13 Field Office on a counterproliferation squad.

14 Q. Is your squad focused on any particular nations or regions
15 of the world?

16 A. We primarily focus on the government of Iran.

17 Q. What are some of your typical duties as a special agent
18 involved in the Iranian counterintelligence investigations?

19 A. We investigate matters of sanctions evasion, illicit
20 financing --

21 THE COURT: Can you speak slower and a little more
22 into that microphone.

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: Say that please again.

25 Q. You can move the microphone closer to you.

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 A. Is that better?

2 THE COURT: Yes.

3 THE WITNESS: Sorry about that.

4 A. We investigate an array of matters concerning sanctions
5 evasion, illicit financing, export controls, and other
6 intelligence matters as they relate to the government of Iran.

7 Q. I'd like to direct your attention to March of 2017. Were
8 you on duty at that time?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. Did there come a time when you were stationed at J.F.K.
11 Airport during that month?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Why was that?

14 A. I was to identify an individual at a terminal and transport
15 him for an interview.

16 Q. Special Agent Atwater, did you actually identify and
17 approach an individual at the airport?

18 A. I did.

19 Q. Looking around the courtroom today, do you see the
20 individual that you approached?

21 A. I do.

22 MR. ROCCO: We'll concede identity, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Could you just tell us where he's seated.

24 THE WITNESS: He is seated at the second table,
25 closest to the audience, wearing a headset.

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 THE COURT: So the record will reflect that the
2 witness has identified the defendant Mr. Atilla.

3 MR. KAMARAJU: May I approach, your Honor?

4 Q. I'm showing you what's been marked as Government Exhibit 1
5 for identification. Do you recognize that document? Or I'm
6 sorry. Do you recognize that exhibit?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What is it?

9 A. A picture of the individual.

10 Q. When you say "the individual," is that the individual you
11 stopped?

12 A. Yes.

13 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, the government offers
14 Government Exhibit 1 into evidence.

15 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

16 (Government's Exhibit 1 received in evidence)

17 MR. KAMARAJU: Permission to publish?

18 THE COURT: Sure.

19 MR. KAMARAJU: Thank you, your Honor.

20 Q. Special Agent Atwater, when you approached the defendant,
21 did you identify yourself as an FBI agent?

22 A. I did.

23 Q. Did the defendant give you anything after you approached
24 him?

25 A. He gave me his cell phones, he had another number of

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 identifying documents, and bags.

2 MR. KAMARAJU: May I approach, your Honor?

3 THE COURT: Sure.

4 Q. I am showing you what's been marked for identification as
5 Government Exhibit 75. Do you recognize that document?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. What is it?

8 A. A business card.

9 Q. How do you recognize it?

10 A. The individual had it on his person at the time we
11 approached him.

12 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, the government offers
13 Government Exhibit 75.

14 MR. ROCCO: No objection.

15 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

16 (Government's Exhibit 75 received in evidence)

17 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, the government would ask to
18 publish Exhibit 75 to the jury.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Are you going to pass it around?

20 MR. KAMARAJU: I think it's up on the screen. Can
21 everybody see it?

22 A JUROR: The screen is not working.

23 MR. KAMARAJU: Then I'll pass it around.

24 A JUROR: Now it is.

25 Q. Can you see it on your screen, Special Agent Atwater?

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 A. I do.

2 MR. KAMARAJU: Everybody's got it? Great.

3 Q. What's written at the top of Government Exhibit 75?

4 A. Halkbank.

5 Q. As we scroll down, what's the next thing that's written on
6 Government Exhibit 75?

7 A. Directly under Halkbank?

8 Q. Yes.

9 A. Productive Turkey's Bank.

10 Q. What is the next thing written down there?

11 A. Mehmet Hakan Atilla.

12 Q. And below that?

13 A. Deputy general manager, international banking.

14 MR. KAMARAJU: With the Court's permission I'd like to
15 place this on the face board.

16 THE COURT: Sure.

17 Q. What's written below deputy general manager?

18 A. International banking.

19 Q. Do you see anything written below that?

20 A. Head office, and a number of what appear to be addresses.

21 Q. I believe you testified before that the defendant had given
22 you some cell phones when you approached him; is that right?

23 A. Yes.

24 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, may I approach?

25 THE COURT: Sure.

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 Q. I'm showing you what's been marked for identification as
2 Government Exhibit 1600 and 1800. Take a look at those. Do
3 you recognize those exhibits?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. What are they?

6 A. Cell phones.

7 Q. To be specific, are those the cell phones that the
8 defendant gave you?

9 A. Can I open them?

10 Yes.

11 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, the government would offer
12 Government Exhibit 1600 and 1800 in evidence.

13 MR. ROCCO: No objection, your Honor. But can we have
14 the question read back?

15 THE COURT: Which question?

16 MR. ROCCO: The question that was just put to the
17 Special Agent Atwater. There was a lapse between the time the
18 question was asked and the time the witness answered. And
19 unfortunately the question was not in my mind. The answer was
20 "yes."

21 THE COURT: Okay. So if you could read back the last
22 answer and the question before it.

23 MR. ROCCO: I apologize, your Honor.

24 (The record was read)

25 (Government's Exhibit 1600, 1800 received in evidence)

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 Q. Special Agent Atwater, you testified that you were supposed
2 to transport the defendant to somewhere around the airport that
3 night; is that right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. What was the purpose of transporting him to that location?

6 A. For an interview.

7 Q. Were you going to conduct that interview?

8 A. Repeat the question?

9 Q. Were you the one who was going to conduct that interview?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Did you in fact transport him to another location?

12 A. I did.

13 Q. Was the defendant interviewed at that location?

14 A. He was.

15 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, may I approach?

16 THE COURT: Yes.

17 Q. I am showing you what's been marked for identification as
18 Government Exhibit 70. Do you recognize that exhibit?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. What is it?

21 A. The post-arrest interview.

22 THE COURT: The what?

23 THE WITNESS: Post-arrest interview.

24 Q. How do you recognize it?

25 A. I signed the back of it. I saw it yesterday.

Hbs3ati3

Atwater - Direct

1 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, the government offers
2 Government Exhibit 70.

3 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

4 MR. ROCCO: I have no objection.

5 (Government's Exhibit 70 received in evidence)

6 MR. KAMARAJU: If I could just have one moment, your
7 Honor.

8 THE COURT: Yes.

9 MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, no further questions at
10 this time.

11 THE COURT: Any cross-examination?

12 MR. ROCCO: Yes, your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Go ahead.

14 (Continued on next page)

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HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 CROSS-EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. ROCCO:

3 Q. Good morning, Special Agent Atwater. My name is Victor
4 Rocco, and I represent Hakan Atilla. How long have you been a
5 special agent?

6 A. About three years.

7 Q. And as part of your training as a special agent, you were
8 taught how to execute warrants; am I correct, search warrants
9 and arrest warrants?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And the day that you met Mr. Atilla at JFK, did you have an
12 arrest warrant?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And that arrest warrant was achieved by a magistrate judge
15 of this court?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And when you were waiting for Mr. Atilla, you were waiting
18 to arrest him; am I correct?

19 A. I was waiting to transport him.

20 Q. Well, who was tasked with executing the arrest warrant?

21 A. I don't recall.

22 Q. Was it another member of the FBI or another special agent
23 of the FBI?

24 A. Yes, to my knowledge.

25 Q. And had you seen the arrest warrant before Mr. Atilla was

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 arrested?

2 A. I did.

3 Q. Had you read the complaint that was the support of that
4 arrest warrant?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And when did you do that, how long before Mr. Atilla was
7 arrested?

8 A. It was the day of, but I don't recall the exact time.

9 Q. On the day of the arrest, then, you're saying that you
10 looked at the warrant and you also looked at the supporting
11 complaint; am I correct?

12 A. Yes, to my knowledge.

13 Q. And you're familiar enough with warrants to know that a
14 warrant is an order of the court, correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. The arrest warrant directs you to arrest immediately the
17 person who is named in the warrant; is that correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And when you went to the terminal where you met
20 Mr. Atilla -- am I correct you met him at a terminal?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And Mr. Atilla wasn't expecting to be arrested; am I
23 correct?

24 A. Not to my knowledge.

25 Q. And was there another special agent with you?

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 A. There were several agents present at the time.

2 Q. Who were those special agents? When you say several, how
3 many were there?

4 A. There were ICE agents, Immigrations and Customs
5 Enforcement, and there was another special agent as well.

6 Q. Which agency was tasked with the responsibility of
7 arresting Mr. Atilla?

8 A. The FBI.

9 Q. Okay. And can you tell me names of the other FBI agents
10 that were on the scene when you first approached Mr. Atilla?

11 A. Special Agent Ben Denk was with me at the time we
12 transported him.

13 Q. Any other special agents of the FBI with you?

14 A. I don't recall any others at the time.

15 Q. Let's see if we can just set the stage for this. So
16 Mr. Atilla was waiting to board a flight; am I correct, at the
17 time that you approached him?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And was it you that approached him with Special Agent Denk?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And where was Mr. Atilla at the time?

22 A. He was outside of the terminal, and then he was called into
23 the gate, in between the airport and the specific terminal.

24 Q. I'm sorry. Just physically where was he located? He was
25 not inside the terminal at the boarding gate at the time that

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 you approached him?

2 A. He was in the terminal, outside of the boarding gate.

3 Q. I'm sorry, I misunderstood you. So he was not yet online?

4 A. No, but then he was called toward the gate, in between the
5 terminal and the airport -- or the airplane.

6 Q. And he was called to the gate by whom?

7 A. I don't know exactly.

8 Q. Was he called by a representative of ICE, by a special
9 agent of ICE?

10 A. I don't recall.

11 Q. Do you recall if he was interviewed by a special agent from
12 ICE?

13 A. I believe they did a customary check.

14 Q. When you say a customary check, what did that consist of?

15 A. Just asking did he have any -- the amount of money he had
16 on his person. I wasn't -- I didn't hear exactly what they
17 spoke about; so I can't speak to that.

18 Q. Do you recall that Mr. Atilla had money on him at the time
19 that he was arrested?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And do you recall how much money it was?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Does 1500 American dollars and 500 pounds sound familiar to
24 you?

25 A. I can't recall.

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 Q. Do you recall at any time taking Mr. Atilla's personal
2 effects in addition to his telephones? Were you the agent that
3 processed Mr. Atilla?

4 A. I don't recall if it was me specifically who processed him.

5 Q. Do you recall if his property was inventoried?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Do you recall if there was a report made of the property
8 that was inventoried?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And do you recall whether you made that report?

11 A. There were several agents present. There were a lot of
12 items he had. I can't speak to if it was exactly me who wrote
13 the report, but I was present at the time of some of the
14 inventory.

15 Q. Well, there's an inventory report and there's a report of
16 the arrest, correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. They're separate reports; am I correct?

19 A. To my knowledge, yes.

20 Q. The report of the arrest is incorporated into an FBI 302?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And there's a separate form that essentially inventories
23 the defendant's property, correct?

24 A. I believe so, to my knowledge.

25 Q. So when you met Mr. Atilla, you first approached him. Did

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 you tell him he was under arrest?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Okay. And so you, without telling him he was under arrest,
4 did you tell him that you wanted him to accompany you?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Did you tell him where he was going?

7 A. We told him he was coming to a more secure facility where
8 he could be interviewed.

9 Q. Did you tell him that he was going to be asked questions
10 then?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And did you tell him where you were taking him?

13 A. Not specifically.

14 Q. Did you tell him he was going to miss his plane?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Was he concerned about missing his plane?

17 A. He was.

18 Q. And did you tell him that he didn't have to worry about
19 missing his plane, that there are always planes flying from JFK
20 to London?

21 A. I don't recall.

22 Q. And at the time that you took Mr. Atilla off line, you knew
23 that Mr. Atilla was under arrest, correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. But that's not something that you communicated to

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 Mr. Atilla; is that correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. You just told Mr. Atilla that you wanted to take him to a
4 more secure facility where he can answer questions?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Now, when you took Mr. Atilla -- at the time you approached
7 Mr. Atilla, were you wearing a recording device?

8 A. I believe so.

9 Q. And did you tell Mr. Atilla that you were recording your
10 conversation with him?

11 A. No.

12 Q. And was Special Agent Denk wearing a recording device as
13 well?

14 A. I can't recall specifically who was wearing the recording
15 device.

16 Q. Well, when you wear a recording device, there's a record
17 made of -- a recording made of sounds or questions, right; am I
18 correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Do you remember seeing that recording?

21 A. Seeing the recording?

22 Q. Seeing the recording. The recording is -- there's a
23 recording that's physically made; am I correct?

24 A. I don't recall seeing it.

25 Q. Well, isn't it important to know the chain of custody of

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 the recording?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And isn't it -- if you were wearing the recording, would
4 you not have identified the recording by placing your initials
5 on it?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And do you recall doing it with the recording of the
8 interview?

9 A. I don't recall.

10 Q. So how long did it take you, after you approached
11 Mr. Atilla and asked him to accompany you to another facility
12 to ask questions, how long did it take you to transport
13 Mr. Atilla to that other facility?

14 A. Maybe 15 minutes.

15 Q. And was it a 15-minutes drive from that terminal to the
16 second facility?

17 A. No, maybe five.

18 Q. Okay. And that second facility is the RA, or resident
19 agency, out at JFK; am I correct?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. That's an FBI facility?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And when you arrived there with Mr. Atilla, you essentially
24 turned Mr. Atilla over to other people; am I correct?

25 A. Yes.

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 Q. And you did that. At that point, had you told Mr. Atilla
2 that he was under arrest?

3 A. No.

4 Q. So that's roughly how many times -- how much time elapsed
5 from the time you originally approached Mr. Atilla to the time
6 that you delivered him to the custody of other people, was
7 Mr. Atilla effectively in your custody?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. How long a time?

10 A. Again, maybe 15 minutes; 15, 20 minutes.

11 Q. Fifteen or 20 minutes. And all that time, Mr. Atilla
12 wasn't free to leave; am I correct?

13 A. No.

14 Q. And before Mr. Atilla was told that he was under arrest,
15 did you have occasion to take any property from him?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And what property did you take from him?

18 A. His cell phones.

19 Q. And how many cell phones did he have?

20 A. Two.

21 Q. And you didn't tell Mr. Atilla you were taking the cell
22 phones because he was under arrest; am I correct?

23 A. You are correct.

24 Q. And what did you tell him? What pretext did you use to
25 taking his phones?

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 A. I don't recall.

2 Q. Do you recall telling him that he was in a secure facility
3 and you didn't want him to take photographs?

4 THE COURT: That what?

5 Q. That he was in a secure facility and you did not want him
6 to take photographs. Do you recall saying that?

7 A. No.

8 Q. As you sit here today, you have no recollection of what
9 pretext you used to take Mr. Atilla's phones?

10 A. He voluntarily give me his cell phones. I asked him if I
11 could hold onto them as we transported him to the facility, and
12 he gave no objection.

13 Q. So is it your testimony, Special Agent, that Mr. Atilla
14 took two cell phones out of his pocket and gave them to you and
15 asked you to hold them?

16 A. No. I asked him if I could have them.

17 Q. Okay. So tell me why you told him you wanted the cell
18 phones?

19 A. I don't recall exactly what I said.

20 Q. Okay. When you took the cell phones, though, you do know
21 that you did not tell him that he was under arrest?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. Now, when you took the cell phones, what did you do
24 with the cell phones when you took custody of them?

25 A. I held onto them.

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 Q. And you held onto them, and what did you do with them when
2 you surrendered custody of him?

3 A. Repeat the question?

4 Q. What did you do before you turned custody of these cell
5 phones over to someone else?

6 A. I don't recall exactly what I did.

7 Q. Did you initial them? You identified the phones just a few
8 moments ago on the witness stand?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. How is it you were able to identify the phones?

11 A. They were within the chain of custody, and I recognized
12 them when they were presented to me.

13 Q. When you say they were in the chain of custody, when you
14 took the phones from Mr. Atilla, did you put it in a wrapper
15 and did you put your initials on that wrapper?

16 A. I don't recall if I did that.

17 Q. Okay. So can you --

18 MR. ROCCO: May I, your Honor? May I approach?

19 THE COURT: Yes.

20 Q. So I'm going to show you Government Exhibit 1800, if you
21 don't mind. Can you remove the phone from the evidence
22 package?

23 THE COURT: Go back there.

24 MR. ROCCO: Sure. You want me to go to the --

25 THE COURT: Yes.

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 MR. ROCCO: Then I'm going to leave them both. Thank
2 you, Judge.

3 BY MR. ROCCO:

4 Q. So can you take the phone out of the package. And can you
5 tell me how you recognize that to be the phone that you took
6 from Mr. Atilla?

7 A. It was presented to me within the chain of custody, and it
8 looked like the phones that I seized from him that day.

9 Q. What kind of a phone is it?

10 A. An iPhone.

11 Q. And what about that iPhone allows you to identify it as the
12 phone that you took from Mr. Atilla?

13 A. Nothing specific about the iPhone itself that's in the
14 hardware.

15 Q. And is there anything on the outside of the iPhone?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And what is it, the case? Is there any marking on the case
18 that allows you to identify the iPhone specifically as
19 Mr. Atilla's iPhone?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Is there anything about the phone that allows you -- the
22 phone itself or the foil that it's wrapped in -- let me ask
23 you. Have you ever seen that telephone in that foil before?

24 A. Yesterday.

25 Q. And are your initials on that foil?

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 A. No.

2 Q. Do you know how the phone came to be wrapped in the foil?

3 A. No.

4 Q. When you last saw the foil -- when you last saw the
5 telephone, it was not wrapped in foil; am I correct?

6 A. No, it was wrapped in the foil when I saw it last.

7 Q. The last time by -- the last time is yesterday?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. When you saw it at the airport the day that Mr. Atilla was
10 arrested, was the phone wrapped in foil?

11 A. No.

12 Q. So the foil was added sometime after you took the phone
13 from Mr. Atilla and the time you saw it yesterday; am I
14 correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And do you know who put the foil on the phone?

17 A. I can't say for sure, but I assume the CART lab.

18 Q. Your lab did. Is there an indication that you lab did it?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And how was that indication noted on the tinfoil?

21 A. There is a bar code on the back of the phone that says
22 New York CART lab.

23 Q. So does the CART lab identify that phone as Mr. Atilla's
24 phone, or does it simply identify it as a phone that the CART
25 lab had custody of?

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 A. A phone that the CART lab had custody of.

2 Q. Thank you. Now, can you --

3 MR. ROCCO: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

4 THE COURT: Yes.

5 Q. Special Agent Atwater, I'm going to direct your attention
6 to Government Exhibit 1600 in front of you, and can you tell me
7 what that is?

8 A. His cell phone.

9 Q. I'm sorry, is that a question or an answer?

10 THE COURT: That was the answer to your question.

11 MR. ROCCO: It sounded like it was a question to my
12 question, your Honor. I apologize.

13 Q. Do you know that to be Mr. Atilla's cell phone?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And how do you know it to be Mr. Atilla's cell phone?

16 A. It was presented to me yesterday.

17 Q. And are there any markings, any initials on that cell phone
18 or on the foil? If you can take it out of the evidence
19 envelope, I'd appreciate it. So can you look at the phone and
20 tell me if there's anything on the phone that allows you to
21 identify it as Mr. Atilla's cell phone?

22 A. There are no identifying markings indicating it was his
23 phone.

24 Q. And you didn't mark it as something that you had taken from
25 Mr. Atilla; am I correct?

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 A. No.

2 Q. And, again, the phone, the cell phone is wrapped in
3 tinfoil. At the time you took the phone from Mr. Atilla, was
4 it wrapped in tinfoil?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Did you wrap the telephone in tinfoil at any time?

7 A. Not aside from just a second ago.

8 Q. And the last time you saw the phone, the phone was not
9 wrapped in tinfoil; am I correct?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Let me withdraw the question because last night you saw the
12 phone for the first time wrapped in tinfoil; am I correct,
13 Special Agent Atwater?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. You had not seen that before; am I correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. At what time -- at what point after you accosted Mr. Atilla
18 was he informed that he was under arrest?

19 A. I don't specifically recall, but I believe it was at some
20 point during the interview.

21 Q. And were you present for the interview?

22 A. I was in an adjacent room.

23 Q. Did you participate in the interview?

24 A. I did not.

25 Q. Did you listen to the interview?

HBSPATI4

Atwater - Cross

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. How did you come to listen to the interview?

3 A. It was being recorded.

4 Q. And were you listening to it live, as it was being
5 recorded, or did you listen to a recording of the interview?

6 A. I was listening to it live, but I've also seen a recording
7 of the interview.

8 Q. And you've listened to the recording of the interview?

9 A. Not in its entirety.

10 Q. Is that recording a video recording or just an audio
11 recording?

12 A. A video recording.

13 Q. And that's a different recording than the recording that
14 you made when you took custody of Mr. Atilla; am I correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 MR. ROCCO: I have no further questions, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Anything else?

18 MR. KAMARAJU: Nothing further, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Thanks very much, Special Agent. Thanks
20 very much. Just leave it there. We'll take care of
21 everything.

22 (Witness excused)

23 THE COURT: We'll have the next government witness.

24 MR. LOCKARD: The United States government calls Lisa
25 Palluconi.

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Palluconi - Direct

1 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Ma'am, if you could step up here.
2 Step up to the chair and remain standing for a moment and then
3 raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the
4 testimony that you shall give this Court and jury in this issue
5 now on trial shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing
6 but the truth so help you God?

7 THE WITNESS: I do.

8 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Could you please state your full
9 name for the record?

10 THE WITNESS: Lisa Marie Palluconi.

11 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Could you spell your last name,
12 please.

13 THE WITNESS: P, as in Paul, -a-l-l-u-c-o-n-i.

14 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you, ma'am. You may be
15 seated. Feel free to move up the chair and adjust the
16 microphone. Thank you.

17 MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, may I inquire?

18 THE COURT: Yes.

19 LISA PALLUCONI,

20 called as a witness by the Government,

21 having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

22 DIRECT EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. LOCKARD:

24 Q. Good morning, Ms. Palluconi. Could you tell us who is your
25 employer?

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1 A. The U.S. Department of the Treasury.

2 Q. And for how long have you been with the U.S. Department of
3 Treasury?

4 A. A little over five years.

5 Q. And what's your current title?

6 A. My current title is Sanctions Coordinator for the Office of
7 Foreign Assets Control, or OFAC.

8 Q. And for how long have you been the sanctions coordinator
9 for OFAC?

10 A. About a year.

11 Q. And for how long have you been with the Department of the
12 Treasury overall?

13 A. A little over five years.

14 Q. In your five years with the Department of the Treasury,
15 have you had a principal focus in your professional
16 responsibilities?

17 A. I have. I have focused on the Iran sanctions program.

18 Q. And in addition to your position as sanctions coordinator,
19 have you held other responsibilities at OFAC or at the Treasury
20 Department?

21 A. I have.

22 Q. What other roles have you played?

23 A. I've been an attorney in the office of the chief counsel
24 for foreign assets control. The office of the chief counsel
25 provides legal support to OFAC.

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1 Q. And have you worked with other federal agencies in your
2 role in the U.S. Treasury Department?

3 A. I have.

4 Q. What agencies have you worked with?

5 A. I was a director at the National Security Council at the
6 White House.

7 Q. So, Ms. Palluconi, you mentioned that your principal focus
8 at OFAC has been the Iran sanctions program?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Can you describe, just at a very basic level, what do you
11 mean by the Iran sanctions program?

12 A. The Iran sanctions program is a series of statutes,
13 regulations and executive orders that administer economic
14 sanctions against Iran.

15 Q. And in your position at the U.S. Treasury Department, have
16 you provided advice to others about the Iran sanctions program?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Does that include legal advice?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And have you played a role in the drafting of any executive
21 orders or regulations that have been promulgated as part of
22 that program?

23 A. I have.

24 MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, the government offers
25 Ms. Palluconi as an expert in the Iran sanctions program.

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1 THE COURT: I'll allow that.

2 MR. LOCKARD: And just as a matter of logistical
3 convenience, if I could approach the witness?

4 THE COURT: Sure.

5 BY MR. LOCKARD:

6 Q. Handing you two documents that have been marked for
7 identification as Government Exhibit 8040 and 8041, and we'll
8 turn back to those in just a moment.

9 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Could you please repeat the
10 numbers, counsel?

11 MR. LOCKARD: It is 8040 and 8041 for identification
12 only.

13 Q. So, Ms. Palluconi, before we dive specifically into the
14 Iran sanctions program, what are the typical features of a
15 sanctions program?

16 A. Typically, a sanctions program is established through a
17 declaration of national emergency via an executive order issued
18 by the President.

19 Q. And under what authority is a national emergency declared,
20 specifically in the context of a sanctions program?

21 A. So the President has this authority via statute titled the
22 International Emergency Economic Powers Act, otherwise known as
23 IEEPA.

24 THE COURT: IEEPA?

25 THE WITNESS: IEEPA.

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Palluconi - Direct

1 Q. The I-E-E-P-A, for short?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And once a national emergency has been declared, what then
4 will follow in a typical sanctions context?

5 A. Typically, sanctions are -- many sanctions are delegated to
6 the Department of the Treasury to implement, and that is then
7 further delegated within the Treasury Department to the Office
8 of Foreign Assets Control to administer those sanctions through
9 regulations and guidance, for example.

10 Q. And does the sanctions program typically include
11 prohibitions?

12 A. It does.

13 Q. And, again, at a very basic level, what types of
14 prohibitions would a sanctions program typically involve?

15 A. The sanctions program typically consists of prohibitions on
16 activity by U.S. persons and activities within or through the
17 United States, including the United States' financial system.

18 Q. And in the context of the sanctions program, is there a
19 concept known as licensing?

20 A. There is.

21 Q. And what is that?

22 A. So also under the IEEPA statute authority, there's the
23 authority to issue licenses for activity that's otherwise
24 prohibited. So the sanctions prohibit the activity, but
25 through the administration of sanctions, OFAC, for example, has

1 the ability to license, in other words, authorize activity
2 that's otherwise prohibited.

3 Q. And who can apply for a license?

4 A. Any party.

5 Q. Are you also familiar with something called the Specially
6 Designated Nationals List?

7 A. I am.

8 Q. And can you give us a general overview of what that list
9 is?

10 A. The Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons
11 list, or otherwise known as the SDN list, lists those
12 individuals' property or interest in properties have been
13 blocked by OFAC. In other words, sanctioned persons whose
14 property has to be blocked by the U.S., for instance.

15 THE COURT: Could you give us an example?

16 THE WITNESS: Sure. So, for example, on the SDN list
17 there could be an individual or entity that's been sanctioned
18 for proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and so if
19 that individual or entity tries to do a financial transaction
20 through the U.S., flowing money through a U.S. bank, that U.S.
21 bank is prohibited from processing that transaction, but also
22 has to block it or freeze it. So the funds have to be frozen
23 by the bank and otherwise be dealt with, and the bank within
24 ten days has to notify OFAC of such blocking.

25 BY MR. LOCKARD:

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1 Q. Let's talk a little bit about the Iran-specific sanctions
2 program, and in furtherance of that, if you could look at the
3 exhibit that's in front of you marked GX8040. Do you recognize
4 that document?

5 A. I do.

6 Q. And did you review it before your testimony today?

7 A. I did.

8 Q. And did you participate in its creation?

9 A. I did.

10 Q. And would displaying this assist you in providing your
11 testimony in court today and in explaining the sanctions
12 program?

13 A. Yes, it would.

14 MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, I'd like to publish 8040 as
15 a demonstrative.

16 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

17 Q. Okay. So can you explain to us, generally, what's listed
18 here on the screen in front of us?

19 A. So these are a series of executive orders issued under
20 IEEPA pertaining to the Iran sanctions program, starting with
21 the declaration of national emergencies, building upon it, as
22 well as a reference to implementing regulations issued by OFAC.

23 Q. And has the President of the United States declared a
24 national emergency with respect to the government of Iran?

25 A. Yes.

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Palluconi - Direct

1 Q. And is that national emergency still in force?

2 A. It is.

3 Q. And has it been continuously in force since it was first
4 announced?

5 A. Yes, since March 15th, 1995.

6 THE COURT: Is that the first entry on the
7 demonstrative?

8 A. Correct. The first entry was the declaration of national
9 emergency, March 15th, 1995.

10 Q. Had there been prior declarations of national emergency
11 with respect to the government of Iran and its policies?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. What is the relationship between the national emergencies
14 declared in these orders that are listed before us and the
15 current sanctions regime?

16 A. So the first declaration of national emergency was in 1979.
17 That was to deal with the situation with Iran and the Iran
18 hostage situation at that time. It was later dealt with
19 through the Algiers accords. This was a separate declaration
20 of national emergency, which led to a comprehensive trade
21 embargo on Iran.

22 Q. So let's advance to the next slide. And so here we've
23 highlighted a series of executive orders and something called
24 the Iranian Transactions Regulations, the ITR or I-T-S-R, or
25 ITSR?

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Palluconi - Direct

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. So are these the executive orders and regulations
3 pertaining specifically to the Iran sanctions program that
4 you've been discussing?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. Let's advance to the next slide. Generally speaking, what
7 are these three executive orders from 1995 and 1997?

8 A. These executive orders are the foundational executive
9 orders that created a comprehensive trade embargo between the
10 United States and Iran.

11 Q. If we could advance. And are these the executive orders
12 that establish that a national security -- the threat to
13 national security that established those sanctions?

14 A. That's correct. And by declaring a national emergency, the
15 President has to find that, in this case, for the actions and
16 policy of the government of Iran constitute an unusual and
17 extraordinary threat to the national security foreign policy
18 and economy of the United States.

19 Q. Advance again. And then declared a national emergency to
20 deal with that threat; is that correct?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. And then advance one more. So you had mentioned something
23 called a comprehensive trade embargo. Why don't we turn to the
24 next slide.

25 How was that comprehensive trade embargo implemented?

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Palluconi - Direct

1 A. So OFAC issued regulations to implement the trade embargo,
2 as well as guidance. We call them frequently asked questions.

3 Q. And if we can move one forward. Can you describe to us the
4 principal features of that trade embargo, as implemented in the
5 ITSR?

6 A. Two of the critical features of a comprehensive trade
7 embargo are both the prohibition on imports, in this case the
8 prohibition on imports of Iranian-origin goods or services into
9 the United States. A second key component of a comprehensive
10 trade embargo is a prohibition on the exports or the re-exports
11 to Iran or the government of Iran by U.S. persons located
12 anywhere, or from the United States.

13 Q. If we could advance a couple more. Does this prohibition
14 on the export of services, how does that relate to specifically
15 banking or financial transactions?

16 A. So, for example, a U.S. financial institution could not
17 provide financial services to Iran, to Iranian transactions or
18 to the government of Iran, wherever located.

19 Q. And do the regulations identify what is considered the
20 government of Iran for purposes of the sanctions?

21 A. They do.

22 Q. And how do they do that?

23 A. Through a definition in the regulations. Government of
24 Iran is defined as threefold: One is the actual government,
25 the political agencies or instrumentalities of the government;

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1 the second is any entity owned or controlled by the government
2 of Iran; and third is any individual or entity acting for or on
3 behalf of the government of Iran.

4 Q. So in the slide here it lists a couple of entities. Are
5 these three entities all considered part of the government of
6 Iran for purposes of the sanctions?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And what are the three entities that are listed here?

9 A. The first is the Central Bank of Iran, or CBI; the second
10 is the National Iranian Oil Companies, or NIOC; and third is
11 the Naftiran Intertrade Company.

12 THE COURT: Can you spell that?

13 A. N-a-f-t-i-r-a-n, Intertrade Company, or NICO.

14 Q. Does OFAC have a mechanism for identifying what entities or
15 individuals are considered part of the government of Iran?

16 A. It does.

17 Q. And how does it do that?

18 A. OFAC would issue a determination of identification and
19 publish that individual or entity on its SDN list, the
20 Specially Designated National and Blocked Persons list.

21 Q. Now, do the sanctions treat individuals and entities as not
22 part of the government of the Iran until that kind of
23 designation is made?

24 A. No. The regulations are clear that if you meet the
25 definition of the government of Iran, that three-part

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1 definition, regardless of whether OFAC identifies you, you are
2 still treated as government of Iran under the regulation.

3 Q. Let's talk a little bit about the export of services to
4 Iran or the government of Iran. Do the regulations also give
5 guidance on how to determine whether services have been
6 exported to Iran or to the GOI, the government of Iran?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And how do they do that with respect to the export of
9 services to Iran?

10 A. The regulations explain that if you, as a person or from
11 the U.S., if you were to export services to Iran or to the
12 government of Iran, or where the benefit of services is
13 otherwise received in Iran, any of those three would be a
14 prohibited export of services.

15 Q. And do any of the regulations talk about how to determine
16 when services have been exported specifically to the government
17 of Iran?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And what do they say about that?

20 A. They explain that the benefit of services performed
21 anywhere in the world on behalf of the government of Iran is
22 presumed to be received in Iran.

23 Q. Now, as part of the definition of the government of Iran,
24 you testified about the concept of others acting for or on
25 behalf of the GOI. Does that concept have application

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1 elsewhere in the sanctions program?

2 A. There are different parts of the sanctions program where
3 conduct could be sanctionable or a person could be sanctioned
4 for acting for or on behalf of a sanctioned person or engaged
5 in sanctioned conduct.

6 Q. So what are one of the examples that you gave was a
7 financial transaction that would involve the transfer of funds
8 in or through a United States bank? What would the sanctions
9 say about a transaction not done in the name of an Iranian
10 institution but done by someone else on behalf of an Iranian
11 institution?

12 A. So the coefficient on an export of goods, technology and
13 services hit both direct and indirect. In other words, if
14 someone else did the financial transaction on behalf of the
15 government of Iran or an Iranian person, then they would --
16 that would also be prohibited.

17 Q. And if such a transaction was done on behalf of or for the
18 benefit of an individual on the SDN list, what would the U.S.
19 bank's obligation be if it were aware of that fact?

20 A. It would have to block the transaction. In other words, it
21 would have to freeze the funds and report that to OFAC within
22 ten days.

23 Q. All right. Let's take a look at the next slide. All
24 right. So we've been talking about the 1997 -- the 1995 and
25 1997 executive orders and the trade embargo established by

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1 those three orders. What is the February 2012 executive order?

2 A. So this executive order built on the Iran sanctions
3 program, and it is an executive order that blocks the
4 government of Iran and any Iranian financial institution.

5 Q. So if we could advance. All right. And do the blocking
6 concepts that you've been talking about apply in this context
7 with respect to Iranian financial institutions?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And what's considered an Iranian financial institution
10 under this particular executive order?

11 A. So any financial institution in Iran, any financial
12 institution that's owned or controlled by such financial
13 institution would all be considered Iranian financial
14 institutions and blocked under this order.

15 Q. Would an Iranian financial institution be able to conduct a
16 financial transfer through the United States even before this
17 executive order had been passed?

18 A. No, it would be prohibited. The one distinction is before
19 this executive order, the funds could just be returned to Iran.
20 They didn't have to be blocked, in other words, frozen. After
21 this executive order, any transaction that the government of
22 Iran or an Iranian financial institution had an interest in
23 would be required to be blocked by the financial institution.

24 Q. Okay. So we've returned to our list of executive orders
25 and regulations. If we could advance. Now, the next order and

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1 regulations highlighted here are called relating to the weapons
2 of mass destruction proliferators. Is this a sanctions program
3 that is specifically related to Iran?

4 A. No, it's general. It's not country specific.

5 Q. Have Iranian entities and individuals been designated under
6 these regulations?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. All right. Let's look at the next slide. What is the
9 general focus of the national emergency and regulations
10 relating to the weapons of mass destruction proliferators
11 program?

12 A. So this executive order is a blocking program which blocks
13 the property of weapons of mass destruction proliferators, as
14 well as their supporters.

15 Q. And the implementing regulations were adopted in April of
16 2009?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. If we could advance. I think you described this as another
19 blocking program?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. So you mentioned the concept of designating or identifying
22 individuals and entities. Let's talk a little bit about
23 entities that have been identified under the Iranian
24 transactions and sanctions program and executive order 13599,
25 that February 2012 executive order, as part of the government

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Palluconi - Direct

1 of Iran or an Iranian financial institution. So if we look at
2 1995, if we can advance just one more. Do you recognize those
3 two entities?

4 A. I do.

5 Q. And with respect to designation or identification what if
6 anything happened in 1995 concerning those two entities?

7 A. So the national emergency was declared in 1995, and as part
8 of that, OFAC issued some guidance, I believe in August of
9 1995, and gave some clarity on Iranian financial institutions
10 vis-a-vis some of the provisions in the original order. Bank
11 Mellat and Bank Saderat were among those identified as Iranian
12 financial institutions.

13 Q. And generally speaking, what are Bank Mellat and Bank
14 Saderat?

15 A. So these are Iranian banks owned or controlled by the
16 government of Iran.

17 Q. And since 1995 and their identification as part of the
18 government of Iran, has it been prohibited to export financial
19 services directly or indirectly to those entities from the
20 United States or through the United States?

21 A. Yes. So following those foundational EOs, there was a
22 prohibition on financial services to Iran and their government.

23 Q. And if you look at 2008, do you recognize those two
24 entities?

25 A. I do.

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1 Q. And are these the two parts of the government of Iran that
2 you testified about earlier?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. The National Iranian Oil Company and Naftiran Intertrade
5 Company?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And what happened in 2008 with respect to those two
8 companies?

9 A. These two companies were identified by OFAC as entities
10 owned or controlled by the government of Iran.

11 Q. And if we go to 2010 and 2012, do you recognize those
12 entities?

13 A. I do.

14 Q. And generally, what happened with respect to those entities
15 in 2010 and 2012?

16 A. OFAC identified these entities as being owned or controlled
17 by the government of Iran.

18 Q. Okay. Let's advance to the next slide, and go back to the
19 weapons of mass destruction regulations that you had talked
20 about a few moments ago. Has OFAC designated Iranian entities
21 and companies under this sanction program?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And specifically, in 2007, do you recognize those two
24 entities?

25 A. I do.

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1 Q. And what happened with respect to them in 2007 under the
2 weapons of mass destruction sanctions?

3 A. So OFAC made a determination to designate those two
4 entities, meaning that their property and interest in property
5 was then blocked or frozen or U.S. persons or anyone within the
6 U.S. jurisdiction had a requirement to block.

7 Q. Okay. And Bank Mellat is listed there. Is that the same
8 Bank Mellat that was already listed as part of the government
9 of Iran in 1995?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And at a very broad level, what is the Islamic
12 Revolutionary Guard Corps?

13 A. So this is basically a military group that has different
14 ground forces, Navy, Air Force, et cetera, that reports to the
15 Supreme Leader in Iran.

16 Q. If you look at 2012 --

17 THE COURT: Counsel, before we go to 2012, I think
18 this might be a good time for our lunch break.

19 MR. LOCKARD: Yes, your Honor.

20 THE COURT: If that's okay with everybody. So we'll
21 excuse the witness and ask you to be back at 2:00. Thank you.
22 And I just have one comment for the jury.

23 (Witness temporarily excused)

24 So if you wish to, you can use the cafeteria in the
25 eighth floor in this building, or you're free to go outside

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1 anywhere you'd like to go. But I wanted to mention, since
2 you're in the building and a lot of us are also in the
3 building, yesterday I said that one of the conduct of the jury
4 should be not to let anyone talk to you about the case or about
5 anyone who has anything to do with it, and you remember I said
6 if someone should try to talk to you about the case, please
7 report that to Christine or me immediately.

8 But there's another part, which I'm also going to tell
9 you this evening before you go home. In this regard, the
10 attorneys and the parties are not supposed to talk to the
11 jurors even if to offer a friendly greeting. So if you happen
12 to see any of them as you're out and about, they will and
13 should ignore you. Please don't take offense to that. They're
14 only acting properly by doing so. So why don't you be back at
15 2:00 in the jury room, and we'll see you then. We'll pick up
16 with the same witness.

17 (Jury not present)

18 THE COURT: So if the parties and the attorneys would
19 not, I would prefer that you avoid the eighth floor cafeteria
20 since the jury may well be in there so you won't even bump into
21 them. So thanks very much. I'll see you at 2:00.

22 MR. HARRISON: Judge, just one quick reminder as to
23 the next witness, Mr. Dubowitz. I do have an application,
24 whenever your Honor wants to hear that.

25 THE COURT: Do it right now.

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1 MR. HARRISON: Mr. Dubowitz is going to testify about
2 the history of the sanctions regime. As we're seeing right now
3 from this witness, she's giving a pretty clear recitation of
4 the history of the sanctions regime. So I think, frankly, I
5 would ask to preclude all of his testimony as duplicative of
6 what Ms. Palluconi is saying. I don't think they need it, and
7 it becomes sort of mor evident that the reason that the
8 government wants to put his testimony in is to get all this
9 other stuff in that I was raising before with the Court.

10 THE COURT: Now you're losing me. So, first,
11 respectfully, so I decide if it's duplicative or should come in
12 or not.

13 MR. HARRISON: Sure.

14 THE COURT: So we can move that off the table, but
15 what's the problem with it as you see it?

16 MR. HARRISON: The problem is that the presentation
17 that the government wants to at least show to the jury, through
18 Mr. Dubowitz, has repeated references to terror, terrorism,
19 hostage taking of the United States citizens, jihad, pictures
20 of scary looking middle eastern guys who have no relation to --

21 THE COURT: Pictures of what?

22 MR. HARRISON: Scary looking middle eastern guys that
23 have no relation to Mr. Atilla, a symbol of a fist raised in
24 the air with a machine gun, which again has no relation to
25 Mr. Atilla. It's not necessary. I think that it's prejudicial

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1 to Mr. Atilla, and I don't think that they should be allowed to
2 show that presentation to the jury.

3 THE COURT: So you've seen it?

4 MR. HARRISON: Yes, Judge.

5 THE COURT: And what is it, a movie or is it a --

6 MR. HARRISON: I've seen a PowerPoint copy.

7 THE COURT: I haven't seen it.

8 MR. HARRISON: I can hand up a copy to the Court with
9 a letter that I have.

10 THE COURT: Sure.

11 MR. HARRISON: I gave a copy of this to the government
12 yesterday morning.

13 THE COURT: Okay. Did you have any response?

14 MR. DENTON: Yes, your Honor. It's, frankly, a
15 somewhat absurd mischaracterization of the presentation. First
16 of all, to the extent that there are what Mr. Harrison
17 described as pictures of scary looking middle eastern guys,
18 they are pictures of designated individuals who work at
19 designated entities in Iran who met with people, including the
20 defendant, as part of meetings pertaining to the conspiracy
21 charged in this case. They are all individuals about whom
22 there will be other direct evidence, and so their role and the
23 role they play at particular companies and entities is
24 particularly important.

25 With respect to the issue of terrorism or jihad, on

1 terrorism, the only references here are to the fact that
2 certain entities have been designated under regulations
3 pertaining to their support for terrorism.

4 The government has been very careful to instruct
5 Mr. Dubowitz and all of its witnesses that, given the evidence
6 in this case, references to specific acts of terrorism or any
7 implication of the defendant's involvement in them should not
8 be made. But to try and excise the fact that these entities
9 were designated for, in general, their support of terrorism
10 seems like a severe error.

11 The final thing I'll just note is that to the extent
12 that there have been allusions made to a fist holding a
13 machinegun, that's not clip art, your Honor. That is the crest
14 of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, which plays a central
15 role in not just in the Iranian economy, but particular facets
16 of the Iranian economy that are at issue here. And I would
17 suggest that the Court take a look at that one in particular,
18 which is page 7 of the presentation.

19 Given the IRGC's incredible involvement in terrorist
20 activity around the world, this is about as sanitized a
21 description of their activities as could be created and still
22 be the truth. So I think we've gone far out of our way to
23 avoid prejudice to the defendant here and that all of these
24 things are relevant facts that will play a role in the
25 conspiracy charged in this case.

1 THE COURT: Okay. So I'll take a look at it over the
2 lunch break. My inclination and likely ruling is that I will
3 allow it over the objection of the defense, but I will read
4 more carefully what you have submitted. You will recall that
5 just before the first witness, I gave an instruction to the
6 jury specifically that your client is not being charged with
7 terrorism or any terrorist acts; so I think that the jury heard
8 that, and I think that will probably suffice.

9 What I would say is, to the extent that we can move
10 things along and try to avoid repetition, that would be
11 appreciated, but thanks very much.

12 MR. HARRISON: Thanks, Judge. There's also in the
13 letter a request, Judge, for a limiting instruction in relation
14 to the word jihad, since the government has now opened on it
15 and they have it in this presentation more than once. So I'd
16 request that instruction be given to the jury at some point,
17 too.

18 And I think under 403, I appreciate the Court giving
19 the instruction to the jury that you gave, but under 403, this
20 is going to confuse the jury more than anything. You told them
21 that he's not charged with terrorism and now we're talking
22 about a lot of terrorism.

23 THE COURT: That's not my reaction. It doesn't sound
24 very confusing to me in the least, but I'll certainly look at
25 your letter. Okay.

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1 And so, counsel, that instruction, so to speak, that I
2 gave to the jury implies to all of you, and you remember even
3 if to offer a friendly greeting, that's something I prefer you
4 not do. So okay?

5 MR. LOCKARD: Yes, your Honor.

6 MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

7 THE COURT: So thank you very much.

8 (Luncheon recess)

HBS3ATI5

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:00 p.m.

(In open court; jury and defendant not present)

THE COURT: One open item from before our lunch break. Mr. Harrison, does it matter if Mr. Atilla is not here or do you want to wait until he comes?

MR. HARRISON: I think you can go ahead, your Honor.

THE COURT: Respectfully I'm going to deny the application.

(Defendant present)

THE COURT: Two grounds. First, I think we really went over this issue in earlier letters from the government and the defense, which resulted in the Court's order dated November 22, 2017. And in particular, number 10, which was called defendant's motion to preclude the "economic jihad" letters. The defendant's motion was denied there as well and I indicated that the Court may provide the jury with the following limiting instruction, which is the very one that I gave this morning before the first witness. I think that does cover the waterfront.

In addition, though, I did review Mr. Harrison's letter and the exhibits, and I did not conclude, for example, that there were any scary Middle Eastern men, to use Mr. Harrison's phrase, and I didn't think that there was any fear or would be of guilt by association. And I've also

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1 earlier allowed the testimony, so the government indicated at
2 that time that they would try and be as non-duplicative as
3 possible. So we'll have the jury and see if they're there.

4 MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, would you like the witness
5 to start back up in the stand?

6 THE COURT: You can since it's a witness that's
7 already been called.

8 (Continued on next page)

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1 (Jury present)

2 THE COURT: We're going to have our witness and we'll
3 pick up with the direct examination.

4 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Ma'am, before we begin I'd like to
5 remind you that you're still under oath.

6 Thank you.

7 BY MR. LOCKARD:

8 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Palluconi.

9 A. Good afternoon.

10 Q. Why don't we start where we left off before the lunch
11 break. We were talking about certain designations that OFAC
12 has made pursuant to the Weapons of Mass Destruction
13 Proliferators Sanction Program. And we had just looked at some
14 designations made in 2007 of Iran's IRGC and Bank Mellat.

15 THE COURT: Do you all have it on your screen?

16 A JUROR: No.

17 THE COURT: I don't either.

18 MR. LOCKARD: I think it's revving up.

19 THE COURT: Okay. There we go.

20 MR. LOCKARD: Thank you, Mr. Chang-Frieden.

21 Q. All right. So, under the Weapons of Mass Destruction
22 Proliferators Program, what happened with respect to the
23 National Iranian Oil Company in 2012?

24 A. So in September, the National Iranian Oil Company, or NIOC,
25 was identified by OFAC as an agent or affiliate of the IRGC,

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1 that's Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

2 Q. What, if any, steps did the OFAC take as a result of
3 identifying NIOC as an agent or affiliate of the IRGC?

4 A. So the SDN list was updated to reflect that NIOC was an
5 agent or affiliate of the IRGC, and a special tag was put on
6 the SDN list so the regulated public could be aware of this.

7 Q. So now let's talk about 2013. And what happened in 2013
8 with respect to NICO?

9 A. So following NIOC's identification, they were further
10 designated under the Executive Order 13382, and following that,
11 because NICO is owned or controlled by NIOC, NICO was likewise
12 designated under Executive Order 13382, and its property and
13 interest in property was blocked under that order.

14 Q. So, we've touched on NICO previously and the fact it was
15 identified as part of the government of Iran under a separate
16 OFAC identification. When you say that NICO is owned or
17 controlled by the National Iranian Oil Company, very generally
18 speaking, what is NICO?

19 A. So, NICO was basically a foreign trade arm of NIOC. So
20 facilitating a trade of petroleum products outside of Iran.

21 Q. Have various individuals and officers affiliated with NICO
22 also been designated, been placed on the SDN list?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. So, we've been discussing a series of sanctions regulations
25 targeting things like blocking property in the United States or

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1 prohibiting the export of services out of the United States or
2 the import of those services into the United States.

3 Is there another type of sanctions program that OFAC
4 implements and administers?

5 A. Yes. So the comprehensive trade embargo that we were
6 talking about shorthanded by calling it primary sanctions as
7 opposed to a different type of sanction that OFAC administers,
8 which is the so-called secondary sanctions.

9 Q. What is the difference between a primary sanctions program
10 and a secondary sanctions program?

11 A. So, a secondary sanctions program principally targets the
12 activity of non-U.S. persons conducted outside of the United
13 States or outside the involvement of any U.S. persons. And if
14 a, for example, if the Treasury Department determines that
15 certain activity, certain sanctionable activity has occurred,
16 then they can cut off that foreign party from access to the
17 United States. Principally the financial system for the
18 authorities that Treasury administers.

19 Q. So in other words, if that entity engages in transactions
20 that do not go through the United States but nonetheless fall
21 under a category of sanctioned conduct, OFAC can take what
22 kinds of steps?

23 A. So, for example, the secondary sanctions we have in the
24 banking sector, if OFAC were to determine that the sanctionable
25 conduct occurred, it could issue such determination and with

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1 respect to a foreign bank, for example, that engaged in that
2 activity, they could put them on a special list called a 561
3 list, and that basically says that that foreign bank can no
4 longer -- well, it prohibits U.S. financial institutions for
5 holding correspondent or payable-through accounts for that
6 foreign bank.

7 MR. HARRISON: I couldn't hear part of the answer.

8 (The record was read)

9 Q. When you say correspondent account or a payable-through
10 account, on a very general level, what kind of account is that?

11 A. It is essentially when a U.S. bank holds an account for a
12 foreign bank and it enables that foreign bank to process
13 payments through that account or hold deposits in the account.
14 A payable-through account similarly is a correspondent account,
15 but it enables them direct or indirect access for the customers
16 of that foreign bank to likewise float transactions through the
17 U.S.

18 Q. So, has OFAC implemented secondary sanctions relating to
19 Iranian, specifically its oil industry?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And its financial industry?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. So let's look at the next slide.

24 Generally speaking, what are the statutes, executive
25 orders, and other authorities that are listed in this slide.

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1 A. So this slide outlines a variety of secondary sanctions
2 under either statutory authority or executive order.

3 Q. So let's take them one by one. Starting with the
4 December 11, 2011 statute called the 2012 National Defense
5 Authorization Act. What is this act, the NDAA, say about
6 secondary sanctions with respect to Iran?

7 A. So it would require these prohibitions or the conditions on
8 U.S. correspondent or payable-through accounts of foreign banks
9 if OFAC were to determine that the foreign bank has knowingly
10 conducted or facilitated a significant financial transaction
11 with the Central Bank of Iran or any designated financial
12 institution.

13 Q. Are there exceptions to this sanctions program?

14 A. There's two principal exceptions under this sanctions
15 program. The first is for transactions in the sale of food,
16 medicine or medical devices to Iran. So a foreign bank that
17 engages in those transactions would not be subject to these
18 sanctions on the basis of those transactions.

19 The second category is transactions by foreign banks
20 in countries that have been determined to significantly reduce
21 their purchases of Iranian crude oil.

22 Q. Is the exception related to food, medicine and medical
23 devices, is that found in other places in the Iran sanctions
24 program?

25 A. It is. So, under our primary sanctions, for example, the

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1 prohibitions of U.S. persons and activity in the U.S., there
2 are what we call general licenses, they're authorizations that
3 enable the sale of similar commodities by U.S. persons to Iran
4 either if they fall under that general license or there is a
5 provision where parties could write in and ask for a specific
6 license from OFAC for a particular transaction or set of
7 transactions.

8 Q. Why is there, generally speaking, an exception for trade
9 involving food, medicine or medical devices?

10 A. Essentially it extends from a policy, foreign policy to
11 enable these types of transactions for the Iranian people.

12 Q. Let's look at the next authority in this timeline,
13 Executive Order 13622. Does that order from July of 2012
14 obtain provisions relating to secondary sanctions on Iran?

15 A. It does.

16 Q. Advance to the next slide. What kind of secondary
17 sanctions does this executive order have specifically with
18 respect to the petroleum industry?

19 A. So, this executive order, which builds upon the foundation
20 of secondary sanctions, has the same sort of prohibitions on
21 the opening or maintaining of correspondent or payable-through
22 accounts if the foreign bank is determined to have knowingly
23 conducted or facilitated a significant financial transaction
24 for NIOC or NICO or for petroleum purchases from Iran.

25 Q. How does this provision differ from the provision that we

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1 looked at under the NDAA relating to Central Bank of Iranian
2 designated banks?

3 A. So the NDAA focused on particular banks being involved in
4 the transaction. Either the Central Bank of Iran or
5 designated -- a designated Iranian bank. Here, this builds
6 upon it sort of filling a gap that even if these Iranian
7 financial institutions weren't involved, if it involves sales
8 by NIOC or NICO or any other entity that's for petroleum
9 purchases from Iran, this would expose that activity to
10 secondary sanctions.

11 Q. Are there also exceptions to this sanctions provision under
12 the July 2012 executive order?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What are those?

15 A. So these are the same two, from a substantive perspective,
16 the same two exceptions that we just discussed. The first is
17 for the sale of food, medicine or medical devices to Iran. And
18 the second is for transactions by foreign banks in countries
19 that have been determined to have significantly reduced their
20 purchases of Iranian crude oil.

21 Q. What, if any, relationship is there between Executive Order
22 13622 and the IEEPA, the statute that we talked about in your
23 testimony this morning?

24 A. So Executive Order 13622 is promulgated under the authority
25 of IEEPA as an executive order issued by the president. So it

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1 is an Executive Branch authority as opposed to a statutory
2 authority, but it still has the same force of implementation.

3 Q. As a result of that, is it addressed to the same national
4 emergency as the other executive orders that we discussed
5 addressed?

6 A. It is.

7 Q. That's the national emergency with respect to the
8 government of Iranian and its policies?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. Does Executive Order 13622, the one from July 2012, include
11 additional provisions relating to trade with Iran?

12 A. It does. So, switching back to our primary sanctions, this
13 authorizes the U.S. government, Department of Treasury, to
14 block the property and interest in property of those
15 individuals that provide goods or services or material support
16 to the purchase or acquisition of U.S. currency, U.S. bank
17 notes. Dollar bank notes, for example. Or precious metals by
18 the government of Iran, which includes the Central Bank of
19 Iran.

20 The second piece of that is also allowing for blocking
21 for those that provide material support or goods or services to
22 NIOC, NICO, or the Central Bank of Iran.

23 Q. When you talk about precious metals, is gold a precious
24 metal under these regulations?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. And then lastly, for purposes of today, is there also a
2 prohibition on transactions to avoid the other prohibitions in
3 the executive order?

4 A. Yes, that's included in the executive order.

5 MR. LOCKARD: Can we now turn back to our timeline.

6 Q. We've talked about the initial secondary sanctions from the
7 2012 NDAA, the additional secondary sanctions you just
8 described in the blocking prohibition from the July 2012
9 executive order.

10 What is the August 10, 2012 Iran Threat Reduction and
11 Syria Human Rights Act?

12 A. This is a statute known as the TRA, and the TRA, one
13 principal component of it is it amends the NDAA, which we just
14 discussed in a couple key respects.

15 Q. What key respects does the TRA amend the NDAA?

16 A. So it amends those two exceptions that we discussed
17 previously.

18 Q. So, with respect to the exception for food, medicine and
19 medical devices, how is that amended?

20 A. So it expanded the exception to also include agricultural
21 commodities.

22 Q. What about the exception for transactions in countries that
23 had significantly reduced their crude oil procurement from
24 Iran?

25 A. So the amendment narrowed that exception and in a couple of

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1 ways. One, it said that if you're a significantly reducing
2 country -- there was about 20 of them, these countries -- that
3 the exception would only apply to bilateral trade, transactions
4 between Iran and that country that had been given -- the banks
5 in that country that had been given the exception.

6 Q. You said there were about 20 countries that had qualified
7 for the significant reduction exception. Was Turkey among
8 those countries?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. You also talked about bilateral trade. Can you explain a
11 little bit more about what you mean about bilateral trade.

12 A. It's implemented in our regulations. Bilateral trade
13 refers to trade between that country with the exception and
14 Iran. It has to be, for example, trade, if we're talking about
15 Turkey, Turkish goods have to be originating. In other words,
16 they have to be produced in Turkey, they have to be
17 manufactured in Turkey, or otherwise substantially transformed
18 to be an originating good. And the sale and the export of
19 those goods must be directly to Iran to qualify as bilateral
20 trade.

21 Q. So what about conduct involving Iranian oil sale proceeds
22 held at a bank in, for example, Turkey. What could be the
23 consequences for engaging in financial transactions with those
24 oil proceeds that do not fit within either of these two
25 exceptions that you just described, either the bilateral trade

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1 or trade in agricultural commodities, food, medicine and
2 medical devices?

3 A. Our regulations are clear that any proceeds, so bilateral
4 trade, purchasing of Iranian petroleum, any proceeds from that,
5 proceeds to Iran, have to be deposited in a financial
6 institution in that significant reducing, significantly
7 reducing country, and may not be repatriated to Iran. Those
8 proceeds can only be used to further fund bilateral trade or
9 they can be used for this humanitarian trade, the agricultural
10 commodities, food, medicine, medical devices.

11 The regulations also set forth very specific
12 requirements how a Turkish manufacturer, for example, could be
13 paid out of those funds. It had to be by check, for example,
14 or by an order to another Turkish bank to that manufacturer,
15 could not be issued in cash, for example.

16 Q. What would be the potential consequences to the Turkish
17 bank if its transactions did not fit within those requirements?

18 A. So, it could be sanctioned under the NDAA, and that
19 sanction is the prohibition on U.S. -- prohibition on U.S.
20 correspondent and payable-through accounts. In other words, it
21 would cut that foreign bank, cut them off from the U.S.
22 financial system.

23 Q. When did this narrowing provisions of the TRA from
24 August 2012, when did they come into effect?

25 A. They came into effect on February 6, 2013.

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1 Q. So the date that the restrictions came into effect was
2 after the date that the statute was publicly enacted?

3 A. Yes, it had a 180-day period before the implementation was
4 to take effect.

5 Q. So, let's turn to the next step in the timeline. So, the
6 January 2, 2013, Iran Freedom and Counterproliferation Act. Is
7 that the IFCA?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. What provisions did the IFCA have relating to trade with
10 Iran?

11 A. So, one key provision in the IFCA was sanctionable conduct
12 with a sale, supply or transfer of precious metals directly or
13 indirectly to Iran. To or from Iran.

14 Q. So you testified earlier about provisions relating to gold
15 trade or precious metals trade with Iran from the July 2012
16 executive order. How do the provisions of the January 2nd,
17 2013 IFCA differ from the earlier precious metals provisions?

18 A. So, this broadens what was captured in 13622, which was
19 precious metals specific to the government of Iran. Whereas
20 this is trade and precious metals to or from Iran, and it
21 doesn't require that the government of Iran be involved.

22 Q. When did this provision take effect after it was enacted in
23 January of 2013?

24 A. July 1st, 2013.

25 Q. Let's look now at the last entry in our timeline. So the

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1 June 3, 2013 Executive Order 13645, does this have provisions
2 relating to secondary sanctions against the government of Iran?

3 A. It does.

4 Q. Do those provisions include provisions relating to the oil
5 industry?

6 A. It does.

7 Q. So, what does Executive Order 13645 say about those
8 secondary sanctions?

9 A. So one of the provisions in this executive order also is
10 what we call the correspondent or payable-through account
11 sanction on foreign banks if they're determined to have
12 knowingly conducted or facilitated significant financial
13 transactions on behalf of certain Iranian persons on the SDN
14 list, including NIOC and NICO.

15 Q. Are there exceptions for that sanctions?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. What are those exceptions?

18 A. So two of the key exceptions are the ones we discussed
19 earlier. One for food, medicine, agricultural commodities or
20 medical devices or for transactions in petroleum and petroleum
21 products that meet the significant reduction exception under
22 the NDAA.

23 Q. Okay. In the sanction provision relating to transactions
24 on behalf of certain persons on the SDN list including NIOC and
25 NICO, we talked a little bit about "on behalf of" earlier in

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1 your testimony. In the context of financial transactions, what
2 does "on behalf of" mean for this provision?

3 A. So it could mean direct or indirect, if ultimately the
4 transaction was intended for the benefit of those sanctioned
5 parties, even if they're not the actual named parties in the
6 transaction.

7 Q. And does the June 2013 executive order also contain
8 provisions relating to precious metals trade with Iran?

9 A. It does.

10 Q. Are those similar to the provisions under the IFCA?

11 A. Yes, it is an implementation of the IFCA sanctionable
12 conduct.

13 Q. What does the executive order say about transactions to
14 avoid other provisions in the executive order?

15 A. So this executive order contains a provision that prohibits
16 transactions that avoid or have the purpose of avoiding any of
17 the prohibitions in that executive order.

18 Q. When did this executive order take effect?

19 A. July 1st, 2013.

20 Q. What, if any, relationship is there between the June 2013
21 executive order and the IEEPA statute?

22 A. So this executive order was issued pursuant to IEEPA, and
23 it falls under the national emergency pertaining to Iran that
24 was declared in 1995.

25 Q. Overall, what is the trend of the sanctions over this

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1 timeline that we've looked at from December of 2011 until the
2 summer of 2013?

3 A. So, it was an expanding and escalating trend, particularly
4 with respect to these secondary sanctions.

5 THE COURT: Could you explain what you mean by
6 "expanding and escalating."

7 THE WITNESS: So if you look back to the timeline, you
8 see that the secondary sanctions started, started with just the
9 financial sector, in other words, the Iranian -- the Central
10 Bank, and designated Iranian banks, and then it started to
11 expand and fill the gap, so it is not just the banks, it is
12 anything with NIOC or NICO or the petroleum sector. And when
13 you get to IFCA, it is much more expansive. The entire IFCA
14 provision is any Iranian person on the SDN list.

15 So you've gone from just the banking sector to any
16 Iranian person on the SDN list, and then you see the sort of
17 proliferation of the secondary sanctions in sectors within IFCA
18 such as the gold and precious metals trade.

19 Q. When we talk about the SDN list, did the SDN list contain
20 NIOC and NICO at the time that the IFCA took effect?

21 A. It did.

22 Q. So transactions with NIOC or NICO would be covered under
23 the provisions under the IFCA?

24 A. They would.

25 MR. LOCKARD: If I may approach, your Honor?

1 THE COURT: Yes.

2 Q. Show you some additional exhibits which are marked at this
3 point solely for identification as Government's Exhibits 818
4 and 818-T through Government's Exhibit 822 and 822-T.

5 Okay? Ms. Palluconi, I'll ask that you take a look at
6 those exhibits.

7 MR. LOCKARD: I apologize, your Honor. Just one
8 moment. I'm going to borrow these back for just a second.

9 MR. ROCCO: Excuse me, your Honor. It is my fault.
10 Thank you, your Honor.

11 Q. Here you go. Okay.

12 Now, Ms. Palluconi, do you recognize the documents
13 that I've just handed you a moment ago?

14 A. I do.

15 Q. Have you reviewed them prior to your testimony today?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. When is the first time you saw those documents?

18 A. Yesterday.

19 Q. Had you ever seen them before yesterday?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Are you able to recognize certain aspects of those
22 documents?

23 A. I am.

24 Q. What aspects are you able to recognize?

25 A. On, for example, on Exhibit 818, the schematic looks to be

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1 the same schematic in our OFAC guidance which is called
2 frequently asked questions that were issued on February 6,
3 2013, with respect to the implementation of the narrowing of
4 the significant reduction exception to bilateral trade.

5 Q. You had spoken previously about the guidance that OFAC
6 offers. Is that one of the forms of guidance that OFAC offered
7 about the secondary sanctions provisions?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Are there other aspects of those documents that you
10 recognize as relating to frequently asked questions or OFAC
11 guidance about the secondary sanctions?

12 A. Yes. So the schematics in the non-English versions are the
13 same, and the translations look to be close to identical of
14 what's in our frequently asked questions. And as well as the
15 particular numbers here of questions they seem to be from --
16 they appear to be translations from that OFAC's website's
17 frequently asked questions.

18 Q. That's all I have for you about those documents. Now we're
19 going to turn back to licensing.

20 So we talked earlier about the OFAC's licensing
21 authority. Based on your role at the U.S. Treasury Department
22 and OFAC, are you familiar with the licensing process?

23 A. I am.

24 Q. Are you familiar with the recordkeeping practices of OFAC
25 with respect to license applications and issued licenses?

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1 A. I am.

2 Q. Does OFAC maintain a record of license applications and
3 granted licenses?

4 A. It does.

5 Q. So have you reviewed OFAC records relating to license
6 applications or granted licenses in connection with your
7 testimony this afternoon?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. So now I would like you to take a look at what's been
10 marked again for identification purposes as Government's
11 Exhibit 8041 which should be in front of you. And is that an
12 OFAC record relating to a license history check?

13 A. It is.

14 Q. What's a license history check?

15 A. So this is conducted by a division within OFAC who examines
16 our licensing records to determine whether certain licenses
17 have been issued or have not been issued for certain parties.

18 Q. Does this license history check specifically relate to
19 whether licenses had been applied for to provide goods and
20 services to Iran or the government of Iran?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Does it contain a list of entities for whom that check was
23 performed or with respect to whom that check was performed?

24 A. It does.

25 Q. I'm going to ask you to look at a few of the entities that

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1 are on that list. Based on these records, has the Al Nafees
2 Exchange obtained a license to provide goods or services to
3 Iran?

4 A. No.

5 THE COURT: Could you spell that.

6 MR. LOCKARD: A-L space N-A-F-E-E-S Exchange LLC.
7 I'll continue to spell these names as we go through them.

8 THE COURT: The question again just was whether that
9 entity has applied for a license? Is that what you asked?

10 MR. LOCKARD: That's correct. Whether based on OFAC's
11 license keeping records that you've reviewed, that entity had
12 ever applied for or received a license to provide goods or
13 services to Iran or to the government of Iran.

14 THE COURT: And the answer was?

15 THE WITNESS: For Al Nafees, no.

16 Q. Then number 15 on that list, an individual named Taha Ahmet
17 Alacaci. Has that individual ever applied for or received a
18 license to provide goods or services to Iran or the government
19 of Iran?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Next page, number 33. Asi Kiymetli Madenler Turizm. Has
22 that company applied for or received a license to provide goods
23 or services to Iran or to the government of Iran?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Now I'm just going to list the names and the same questions

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1 for each of them.

2 Number 36, Suleyman Aslan?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Number 40, Atlantis Capital General Trading?

5 A. No.

6 MR. ROCCO: Your Honor, if I may just for one second.
7 Has this been offered in evidence this document? I don't think
8 so.

9 MR. LOCKARD: It has not.

10 MR. ROCCO: Well, she's reading from a document that's
11 not in evidence.

12 MR. LOCKARD: We offer Government's Exhibit 8041.

13 THE COURT: I'll allow it. Continue the questions and
14 answers.

15 (Government's Exhibit 8041 received in evidence)

16 Q. Number 40, Atlantis Capital General Trading.

17 A. No.

18 Q. Number 56, Binsabt Jewellery LLC also known as the Dubai
19 Exchange?

20 A. No.

21 MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, if I could have just one
22 moment.

23 Q. So rather than continue to read through these, is it fair
24 to say that, except for certain exceptions that are noted in
25 the first one or two pages of Exhibit 8041, the remaining

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1 entities and individuals listed in that appendix have never
2 applied for or received a license from OFAC to export or
3 provide goods or services to Iran or to the government of Iran?

4 A. That's correct.

5 MR. LOCKARD: No further questions, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Cross-examination, counsel.

7 MR. ROCCO: Yes, your Honor.

8 CROSS-EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. ROCCO:

10 Q. Ms. Palluconi, my name is Victor Rocco. It's nice to put a
11 face to a name. Thank you for being here. I have a couple of
12 questions for you.

13 You described yourself as a sanctions coordinator for
14 OFAC. Am I correct?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. And as part of being sanctions coordinator, part of your
17 responsibilities is to focus on I think what you described as
18 the U.S. Iranian sanctions regime?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. So, how long have -- I think you said that you've been
21 doing that, focusing on Iran and the Iranian sanctions regime
22 for is it the past year. Am I correct?

23 A. Five years, or a little over five years on Iran.

24 Q. In the past year, you moved to your present position as
25 sanctions coordinator?

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. As sanctions coordinator, does that mean that -- well, why
3 don't you tell me, if you will, what a sanctions coordinator
4 does.

5 A. Sure. So this is a detail position. I come from the
6 counsel's office at OFAC. And this sanction coordinator
7 position was set up originally to focus on the implementation
8 of the joint comprehensive plan of action and to coordinate
9 OFAC's implementation of that. Those requirements. It is also
10 known as the Iran nuclear deal.

11 But the position has expanded, so that I'd say maybe
12 10, 15 percent of the time I help support the coordination of
13 other sanctions programs at OFAC.

14 Q. But is it fair to say then that 85 percent of your time is
15 spent focusing on the Iranian sanctions regime?

16 A. Yes, that sounds accurate.

17 Q. As part of your responsibilities, obviously, you are a
18 lawyer, you're trained. How long have you been practicing law?

19 A. 16 years.

20 Q. And for a good part of your career, you've been now dealing
21 almost daily with the Iranian sanction regime; am I correct?

22 A. That's accurate.

23 Q. You've testified before as an expert on Iranian sanctions?

24 A. As an agency witness.

25 Q. And as an agency witness you testified as an expert as

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1 recently as May in this building; am I correct?

2 A. I testified in May, yes.

3 Q. Is the expertise that you have acquired involving Iranian
4 sanctions something that you have acquired in the course of
5 your duties?

6 A. As well at OFAC.

7 Q. Has there been special training for that?

8 A. As part of the chief counsel's office, new attorneys are
9 trained within the program that they support.

10 Q. In terms of training, is it formal or is it -- well, is it
11 a formal program?

12 A. It is informal.

13 Q. How long does it usually take before you're up to speed on
14 sanctions?

15 A. I'd say maybe six months.

16 Q. That's as a trained lawyer it took you six months. Is it
17 fair to say -- I don't want to mischaracterize anything. Is it
18 fair to say it took you six months or so as a trained lawyer to
19 become conversant in Iranian sanctions?

20 THE COURT: I didn't understand the question.

21 MR. ROCCO: I'll try it another way. I apologize.

22 Q. Did it take you roughly six months as a trained lawyer to
23 become conversant in the Iranian sanction regime?

24 A. Well, I think to implement it from the agency's perspective
25 it did. Prior to that in the private sector I did cover Iran

1 sanctions as part of lots of different issues that I covered
2 from an international trade lawyer perspective.

3 Q. So it's fair to say that -- my point is simple. It took
4 you some period of time as a trained lawyer to understand these
5 sanctions regime; am I correct?

6 A. I think to be an expert. I would say I came into OFAC
7 understanding the premise of the sanctions regime, but not how
8 the president issues an executive order or -- things from an
9 administrative law perspective that I had to learn once I
10 joined the legal team supporting OFAC.

11 Q. Is it fair to say that in explaining to others the
12 sanctions regime itself, that took you some time to acquire
13 that as a separate skill?

14 A. I don't think so.

15 Q. Have you, in the course of learning the sanctions, is it
16 also true that the sanctions regime is changing?

17 A. Yes, that's accurate.

18 Q. I think you testified on direct examination that in the
19 period of 2012-2013, it had changed. Am I correct?

20 A. Yes, that's correct.

21 Q. Part of your learning the sanctions regime is keeping up
22 with what I'll describe as an evolving set of rules?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. And you do that how, Ms. Palluconi?

25 A. Well, as an agency lawyer responsible for helping the

HBS3ATI5

Palluconi - Cross

1 agency craft regulations and craft guidance, it's working,
2 working through the authorities, taking the statute, and
3 helping advise what was my client at the time, OFAC, develop
4 the guidance for the regulated community, for the public to
5 explain those statutory sanctions, to develop the regulations
6 for the public so they understand what the requirements are.

7 Q. Is it fair to say that OFAC doesn't regulate foreign banks?

8 A. So OFAC is not a banking regulator, that's correct.

9 Q. But OFAC interacts with foreign banks, foreign financial
10 institutions; am I correct?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. And OFAC regularly interacts with foreign banking
13 institutions; is that correct?

14 A. That's accurate.

15 Q. In dealing with foreign banking institutions, is it OFAC's
16 mission to help foreign banks understand the sanctions regime?

17 A. I think that's part of its mission.

18 Q. Does OFAC do that by -- is there a formal discourse? Is
19 there a way that a foreign bank interacts with OFAC in terms of
20 training? Are there formal training seminars?

21 A. So one group within OFAC is called our compliance group.

22 Among other things that they are charged with outreach
23 principally to banks. They have relationships with U.S. banks,
24 with banks all over the world. One avenue for informal
25 outreach and discussion and training, they have a hotline where

HBS3ATI5

Palluconi - Cross

1 they answer questions, for example. They have an e-mail
2 account where they issue guidance informally via e-mail for
3 questions that come in.

4 Q. I think you mentioned something called FAQs on your direct
5 examination. What are the FAQs?

6 A. So these are frequently asked questions. This is one
7 mechanism that OFAC uses to issue guidance to the public. It's
8 published on our website.

9 Q. Does OFAC issue FAQs with respect to the Iranian sanction
10 regime?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Does OFAC keep count of the number of FAQs that it issues
13 on the Iranian sanctions regime?

14 A. I know it keeps count across sanctions programs. I can't
15 recall if they counted up within each separate program.

16 Q. Am I wrong to say that there are approximately 400 FAQs for
17 the Iranian sanction regime alone?

18 A. I don't know the -- I don't know the exact number for Iran
19 alone. But a lot. Definitely a lot.

20 Q. Would it be in -- I don't want you to guess, but is it a
21 fair estimate that it's roughly 400?

22 A. I really don't recall. I haven't counted them up.

23 Q. When OFAC interacts with foreign banks, and is it fair to
24 say that they are giving guidance to foreign banks, that OFAC
25 will meet with foreign banks, OFAC representatives?

HBS3ATI5

Palluconi - Cross

1 A. Yes, OFAC representatives have met with foreign banks.

2 Q. Both here in the United States and overseas?

3 A. I believe so, yes.

4 Q. Is that something that you do?

5 A. In the counsel's office, no, not normally.

6 Q. It would be fair to say that you've never met Mr. Atilla?

7 A. Not that I recall, no.

8 Q. Have you ever met with representatives of Halkbank?

9 A. No, not that I recall.

10 Q. As part of your direct testimony, I think that you
11 identified a series of entities that were pursuant to the ITSR
12 and to Executive Order 13599, specially designated by OFAC.
13 Among those organizations were Bank Sarmayeh. Do you recall
14 that?

15 A. Yes, I believe that was on the list.

16 Q. Was Bank Sarmayeh identified as an arm or part of the
17 Iranian government?

18 A. I would have to go back to that determination. But it's --
19 13599 blocks Iranian financial institutions, and it's
20 definitely an Iranian financial institution.

21 Q. Does that mean it's owned or controlled by the government
22 of Iran?

23 A. Not necessarily.

24 Q. So, what other way would it be designated pursuant to
25 Executive Order 13599?

HBS3ATI5

Palluconi - Cross

1 A. So we use the term "identify" because they meet the
2 definition. They're already blocked under the definition.
3 OFAC identifies these entities just to be helpful.

4 There were two different bases within that executive
5 order. One is to be the government of Iran, or the other is to
6 be an Iranian financial institution. And obviously it is an
7 Iranian financial institution. I don't recall if OFAC further
8 made a determination on whether it was the government of Iran.

9 Q. The sanctions regime, under the sanctions regime there is
10 nothing illegal about, let's say, Halkbank, a Turkish bank,
11 doing business with Bank Sarmayeh, correct? It's not a
12 violation of the law?

13 A. As long as it doesn't involve the U.S. financial system or
14 U.S. persons.

15 Q. Precisely. And in fact, all those entities that you
16 identified on that slide, NIOC, NICO, Bank Mellat, there is
17 nothing illegal or unlawful about Turkish banks dealing with
18 those entities, provided that they do not involve a U.S.
19 financial institution. Am I correct?

20 A. Well, could be sanctionable.

21 Q. Okay. But sanctionable is not -- sanctionable, you correct
22 me if I'm wrong, sanctionable isn't unlawful or illegal. Am I
23 correct?

24 A. Tell me what you mean by "unlawful."

25 THE COURT: Now we're going the wrong way.

HBS3ATI5

Palluconi - Cross

1 MR. ROCCO: Thank you, Judge. I understand. And I
2 think a lot of her testimony came very close to that line.

3 THE COURT: Let's pick up from here.

4 Q. I believe you testified that Turkey qualified for an
5 exemption under the reduced petroleum purchase exemption; am I
6 correct?

7 A. Yes, significantly reduced.

8 Q. That's a determination that was made by OFAC?

9 A. By the State Department.

10 (Continued on next page)

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Palluconi - Redirect

1 Q. And the State Department then reports that to OFAC?

2 A. They publish it. Certainly on their website and maybe also
3 on the federal register.

4 Q. Oaky.

5 MR. ROCCO: Your Honor, just one second.

6 (Pause)

7 It was a pleasure. Thank you. It was nice meeting
8 you.

9 THE COURT: Thanks very much.

10 MR. ROCCO: Thank you, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Any further questions?

12 MR. LOCKARD: Just very briefly, your Honor.

13 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. LOCKARD:

15 Q. So, Ms. Palluconi, Mr. Rocco had asked you some questions
16 about Bank Sarmayeh, and Bank Sarmayeh was identified as an
17 Iranian financial institution, was not designated under the
18 sanctioning program; is that right?

19 A. Right. The Executive Order 13599 is not a designation. It
20 doesn't have to be designation because it's already blocked by
21 our regulation by the definition of an Iranian financial
22 institution.

23 Q. And I think as you testified on direct, the Iranian
24 National -- the National Iranian Oil Company and the Naftiran
25 Intertrade Company, NIOC and NICO, both of them were

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Palluconi - Recross

1 designated; is that right?

2 A. They were both identified and then later designated. They
3 were identified as the government of Iran by OFAC, and then
4 later designated under our executive order for weapons of mass
5 destruction proliferators and their supporters.

6 Q. So with the secondary sanctions relating to financial
7 transactions for or on behalf of a designated entity, would
8 those apply to transactions that Bank Sarmayeh conducted for
9 NIOC or NICO?

10 A. If it were on behalf of them. So, again, the criteria is
11 that the foreign bank knowingly conducted significant
12 transactions. So if the foreign bank was aware, it had
13 knowledge or reason to know, then they could be subject to
14 sanction.

15 MR. LOCKARD: Nothing further, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Is that it? We will excuse the witness
17 then and ask for the government's next witness.

18 MR. ROCCO: Your Honor, I just have one second before
19 we leave this witness.

20 (Pause)

21 Your Honor, if I may?

22 RECROSS EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. ROCCO:

24 Q. Ms. Palluconi, have you read the indictment in this case?

25 THE COURT: Is this the subject of the redirect?

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Palluconi - Recross

1 MR. ROCCO: It is. It's going to be specifically.

2 THE COURT: That's what it needs to be. That's what
3 it needs to be.

4 MR. ROCCO: I understand that, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. ROCCO: Well, I'm going to ask specifically a
7 question about Bank Sarmayeh, that's the question on redirect.

8 THE COURT: What's the question?

9 BY MR. ROCCO:

10 Q. So is it fair to say that Sarmayeh -- are you familiar with
11 Bank Sarmayeh?

12 A. No, not too much.

13 Q. Are you familiar with an entity called Sarmayeh Exchange?

14 A. No.

15 MR. ROCCO: No further questions, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Okay, thanks. Now we'll excuse the
17 witness, and ask for the government's next witness.

18 (Witness excused)

19 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, the United States calls Mark
20 Dubowitz.

21 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Sir, if you could come up here,
22 please. Step up to the witness stand and remain standing for a
23 moment and then raise your right hand, please. Do you solemnly
24 swear that the testimony that you shall give this Court and
25 jury in this issue now on trial shall be the truth, the whole

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Dubowitz - Direct

1 truth and nothing but the truth so help you God?

2 THE WITNESS: I do.

3 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Could you please state your name
4 for the record.

5 THE WITNESS: Mark Dubowitz, D-u-b-o-w-i-t-z.

6 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you, sir. You may be seated.
7 You're free to pull in the chair and adjust the microphone.

8 MR. DENTON: May I inquire, your Honor?

9 THE COURT: Sure.

10 MARK DUBOWITZ,

11 called as a witness by the Government,

12 having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

13 DIRECT EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. DENTON:

15 Q. Good afternoon.

16 A. Good afternoon.

17 Q. Where do you work?

18 A. I work at the Foundation for Defense of Democracies in
19 Washington, D.C.

20 Q. What is that?

21 A. It's a think tank or a policy institute focused on national
22 security and foreign policy.

23 Q. What is your position there?

24 A. I'm the CEO.

25 Q. How long have you worked at the Foundation for the Defense

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Dubowitz - Direct

1 of Democracies?

2 A. For just over 14 years.

3 Q. Generally speaking, what do you do as the CEO for the
4 Foundation for Defense of Democracies?

5 A. My responsibilities include managing and overseeing the
6 organization, working on fund-raising, and also, I spend a fair
7 amount of time working on Iran and sanctions issues.

8 Q. Can you describe some of the types of work that your
9 organization does?

10 A. So we focus, again, on that foreign policy. Generally, we
11 spend a lot of our time working on Middle East issues on
12 terrorism, on nuclear proliferation, on finance, money
13 laundering; so do a lot of work on Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon,
14 a number of other countries -- Turkey, a number of countries in
15 the Middle East.

16 Q. And what type of work do you do on those issues?

17 A. So as a policy institute, a think tank, our job is to do
18 research and analysis on these issues and provide that
19 information to policy makers in Congress or in the executive
20 branch, as well as working with the media and helping explain
21 the complexities of what's taking place in the Middle East and
22 in this broader world of terrorism proliferation.

23 Q. Could you describe a little bit more about your personal
24 education and background?

25 A. So I have a BA in philosophy. I have a J.D., a law degree.

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1 I have an MBA, and I also have a Masters in international
2 public policy.

3 Q. Besides the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, are
4 you affiliated with any other academic or research
5 institutions?

6 A. I was for a while a lecturer at the University of Toronto,
7 in Toronto, Canada, where I taught for a couple of years on
8 sanctions issues and nuclear issues; so I'm no longer teaching
9 there. So the answer is, right now, I'm only affiliated with
10 FDD, or the Foundation for Defense of Democracies.

11 Q. You mentioned earlier that one of your areas of focus was
12 Iran. As part of your focus on Iran, have you researched
13 recent history and governance in Iran?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And, again, could you generally describe the sort of
16 research that you do on those issues?

17 A. So we have a research team that looks at the Iranian threat
18 to the United States and our allies. We do extensive work on
19 their nuclear program, their missile program, their terrorist
20 activities. We do a lot of work on their economy, and the role
21 of sanctions and illicit finance, and there are four of my
22 colleagues who are Farci speakers. They spend a lot of time
23 looking at internal Iranian developments taking place in Iran,
24 in the political structure and the dispute between the various
25 parties in Iran.

1 So we have an extensive focus on Iranian issues,
2 including the global threat network, Iran and its area and its
3 many surrogates, like Hezbollah and other terrorist
4 organizations.

5 Q. What sorts of materials do you consult in conducting that
6 kind of research?

7 A. Anything that's publicly available in English, Farci,
8 Arabic, Turkish. We have a number of foreign language speakers
9 at FDD, and so anything public, in the public domain, anything
10 in the open sources is available to us as part of that
11 research.

12 Q. Have you published any work on, in particular, economic
13 sanctions on Iran?

14 A. I have. I published numerous reports, pieces for
15 newspapers. I've also testified a number of times before the
16 U.S. Congress and foreign legislatures, and my testimony has
17 been made available in the public domain for anyone to see.

18 Q. Approximately how many times have you testified before
19 Congress?

20 A. So I've testified over 20 times before Congress and the
21 Canadian Parliament.

22 Q. And, again, generally, what was the subject of your
23 testimony?

24 A. Almost exclusively on Iran and almost exclusively on the
25 interplay between Iran and sanctions and nuclear issues.

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Dubowitz - Direct

1 Q. Have you ever testified as an expert witness in court
2 before?

3 A. No, this is my first time.

4 Q. Are you being paid by the government for your time here
5 today?

6 A. I am not.

7 Q. What about for the time you spent getting ready to testify?

8 A. No.

9 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, the government offers Mark
10 Dubowitz as an expert on Iran and Iranian sanctions.

11 THE COURT: I'm going to allow that.

12 BY MR. DENTON:

13 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, did you prepare a presentation to assist you
14 in your testimony today?

15 A. Yes, I did.

16 Q. And did you have help from research assistants in preparing
17 it?

18 A. I did.

19 Q. Does that report reflect the results of some of your
20 research on Iran and Iranian sanctions?

21 A. Yes.

22 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may I approach?

23 THE COURT: Yes.

24 Q. Handing you what's been marked for identification as
25 Government Exhibit 8001, Mr. Dubowitz, do you recognize that?

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Dubowitz - Direct

1 A. I do.

2 Q. What is it?

3 A. This is the presentation that I and my research staff
4 prepared for this case.

5 Q. Will the presentation that's marked as Government
6 Exhibit 8001 assist you in explaining your testimony to the
7 jury today?

8 A. Yes, it will.

9 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, the government offers
10 Government Exhibit 8001.

11 THE COURT: I'm going to allow --

12 MR. HARRISON: Just note for the record my previous
13 objection to it.

14 THE COURT: Sure. I'll allow it.

15 (Government's Exhibit 8001 received in evidence)

16 MR. DENTON: And if we could publish that, your Honor,
17 page by page as it becomes relevant.

18 THE COURT: Yes.

19 BY MR. DENTON:

20 Q. So, Mr. Dubowitz, what are we looking at here?

21 A. This is a map of the world.

22 Q. And I think, if I'm not horribly mistaken, you should be
23 able to mark things on your screen. Okay. Well, maybe not.
24 Let's just start very basically, then. Can you just tell us
25 the general area of the world where Iran is located?

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1 A. Yes. So Iran is located in what is known as the Middle
2 East, and that's that area that is near Africa and near Europe.
3 If you look at the map on your screens, it's sort of under
4 Russia.

5 Q. Can we go to the next page. So what are we looking at
6 here, Mr. Dubowitz?

7 A. That's a bit easier to see; so that is part of the Middle
8 East, and there you can see Iran and its neighbors.

9 Q. And could you tell us about what some of the major
10 neighbors of Iran are?

11 A. So Iran's major neighbors include Iraq, Turkey, Armenia.
12 Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and then if
13 you see, you look at Iran, there's a body of water called the
14 Persian Gulf, and across from Iran are a number of countries
15 like Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and
16 Kuwait.

17 Q. Are you familiar with the City of Dubai?

18 A. I am.

19 Q. Where is the City of Dubai located?

20 A. So Dubai is in the United Arab Emirates. On your map,
21 that's the small country in orange that's just next to Saudi
22 Arabia and Oman, and Dubai is just right on the water there,
23 and it's sort of northeastern -- or northwestern part of the
24 UAE. I don't know if everybody can see that.

25 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, in the context of Iran, are you familiar with

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Dubowitz - Direct

1 the term the economic jihad?

2 A. I am.

3 Q. Go to the next page. Mr. Dubowitz, what is the economic
4 jihad?

5 A. The economic jihad was a term that was used by the Supreme
6 Leader of Iran Ali Khamenei in a speech in March 2011 when he
7 announced that that year -- the Persian year goes from March to
8 March -- and so March 2011 to March 2012, he announced that
9 that year was the year of the economic jihad.

10 Q. I'm going to ask you a little bit more about that timing
11 and that person in a moment, but for now, could you read the
12 sentences that are highlighted on page 3 of Government
13 Exhibit 8001?

14 A. "The sanctions which were imposed on us by the enemies of
15 our nation were an attempt to thwart the accelerated progress
16 of our country."

17 "The measures adopted by our government officials and
18 the cooperation of the people foiled the enemies' plot."

19 "I hereby name this year as The Year of Economic
20 Jihad, and I expect our officials, who work for the executive
21 branch, the legislative branch and the economic sectors of the
22 country, and our dear people to make selfless efforts in the
23 economic arena. It is not enough to move forward at an
24 ordinary pace."

25 Q. In the first sentence you read there's a reference to

1 sanctions. What is your understanding of what the sanctions
2 referenced in that sentence are?

3 A. These were the economic sanctions that were imposed by the
4 United States, by the European Union, by a number of other
5 countries, including Japan and South Korea, Canada, and these
6 were sanctions that were imposed on Iran as a result of its --
7 a range of its dangerous and illicit activities. Some of those
8 sanctions had a significant economic impact on Iran, and that's
9 what he's referring to.

10 Q. So what is your understanding of the purpose of the
11 economic jihad as related to those economic sanctions?

12 A. So the Arabic word jihad, which can also be translated as
13 struggle, he's talking about an economic struggling and
14 struggling against these sanctions. And he is -- he's giving
15 his blessing, he's endorsing the use of any measures, including
16 sanctions evasion in order to try and fortify Iran against the
17 use of these economic measures.

18 MR. HARRISON: Judge, I'm just going to object to any
19 further --

20 THE COURT: Overruled. You heard it.

21 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, who gave this speech?

22 A. So this is given by Iran's Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei.

23 Q. And who is that in the context of Iran?

24 A. So he is the most powerful person in Iran. He has almost
25 absolute political and religious authority in the country, and

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1 he has been the Supreme Leader for many years, dating back to
2 the late 1980s.

3 Q. Is the Supreme Leader an elected position?

4 A. He is not elected, no, no. He was basically appointed by
5 the previous Supreme Leader, or recommended by the previous
6 Supreme Leader, who is Supreme Leader Khomeini.

7 Q. If we could go to the next page. And is that Ali Khamenei
8 on the left of page 4 here?

9 A. Yes, that's Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

10 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may I approach?

11 THE COURT: Yes.

12 Q. Showing you what's been marked for identification as
13 Government Exhibit 9. Do you recognize that?

14 A. Yes, that's the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei.

15 MR. DENTON: The government offers Government
16 Exhibit 9.

17 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

18 (Government's Exhibit 9 received in evidence)

19 BY MR. DENTON:

20 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, who is the current president of Iran?

21 MR. HARRISON: I'm sorry, just for the record, I
22 object based on relevance.

23 THE COURT: Overruled.

24 A. So the current Iranian President is Hassan Rouhani. He's
25 the individual that's on the right-hand side of your page, the

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1 screen.

2 Q. And how long has he been the President of Iran?

3 A. He has been President since 2013.

4 Q. Who was the President of Iran at the time that the economic
5 jihad was declared?

6 A. The President at that time was Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who was
7 President of Iran from 2005 to 2013.

8 Q. Is the President of Iran a democratically elected position?

9 A. He's not democratically elected in the way that we would
10 all understand democratically elected. There are elections in
11 Iran, but those are tightly constrained, highly controlled
12 elections where the Supreme Leader and his associates have
13 significant influence over who is selected to run in those
14 so-called elections.

15 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may I approach?

16 THE COURT: Yes.

17 Q. I'm showing you what's been marked for identification as
18 Government Exhibit 10. Do you recognize Government Exhibit 10,
19 Mr. Dubowitz?

20 A. Yes, that's former Iranian President Ahmadinejad.

21 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, the government offers
22 Government Exhibit 10.

23 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

24 MR. HARRISON: Same objection, your Honor.

25 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

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(Government's Exhibit 10 received in evidence)

MR. DENTON: And, your Honor, may we publish
Government Exhibits 9 and 10?

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. DENTON:

Q. Mr. Dubowitz, I see under the entry for Ayatollah Khamenei
on the left that the armed forces are noted. What role do the
armed forces play in the government of Iran?

A. So Iran has really two armed forces. It has its
traditional military, which dates back to the time of the Shah
of Iran, and then it has another armed forces called the
Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, or the IRGC, which was set
up after the Iranian revolution to guarantee the survival of
the Islamic Republic and answers to the Ayatollah himself.

Q. Broadly speaking, what role does the Iranian government
play in the Iranian economy?

A. So the Iranian government plays an enormous role in the
Iranian economy, both through state-owned entities, state-owned
companies, as well as through the role of the Islamic
Revolutionary Guard Corps, and its extensive network of
companies and entities in that economy.

Q. We're going to come back to that in a little bit, but I
want to turn to economic sanctions to start. Let me go to the
next page. So, Mr. Dubowitz, when did the U.S. first impose
economic sanctions on Iran?

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1 A. So the first sanctions were imposed in November of 1979
2 through an executive order that blocked Iranian government
3 property, and this took place after U.S. citizens were taken
4 hostage in the U.S. embassy in Iran.

5 Q. Has the United States imposed additional economic sanctions
6 on Iran since then?

7 A. Yes. The United States has imposed extensive economic
8 sanctions since 1979.

9 Q. Has the nature of those economic sanctions changed as well?

10 A. Yes. The sanctions that were originally imposed in the
11 '70s and '80s were very much focused on U.S. persons, that
12 prevented U.S. persons from doing business with Iran in most
13 circumstances, and over time, those sanctions became what we
14 call secondary sanctions, where they also focused on trying to
15 prevent non-U.S. persons, foreign persons, from doing business
16 with Iran except in very limited ways.

17 Q. So let's talk a little bit about this evolution. What
18 we're looking at here is a time period that you identified as
19 Phase One of economic sanctions on Iran. What was going on
20 during this time period that prompted the imposition of the
21 sanctions that are noted here?

22 A. So the U.S. embassy was taken over during the Iranian
23 revolution and American citizens were taken hostage through the
24 1980s. Iran and its terrorist surrogates, including Hezbollah,
25 were responsible for numerous terrorist attacks against

1 Americans and other foreign nationals. There were a number of
2 attacks on our embassies. The marine barracks were bombed in
3 Beirut.

4 MR. HARRISON: Just my continuing objection. I
5 believe it's beyond the scope.

6 THE COURT: Your objection is noted, and I'll take it
7 as an objection to all the testimony; so you don't have to make
8 it, you know, every so often.

9 MR. HARRISON: Thank you, your Honor.

10 A. So in the bombing of our marine barracks, which killed 241
11 marines, Iran was responsible for that directly and also
12 indirectly through its terrorist surrogate Hezbollah.

13 Q. If I can just ask, what were economic sanctions designed to
14 do with respect to these various concerns during this time
15 period?

16 A. They had a number of different objectives. First and
17 foremost, was to try and change the conduct of the Iranian
18 government, to get it to stop its illicit activity, including
19 its support for terrorism. It was also designed to punish that
20 activity and to deny the Iranian regime the money it needed in
21 order to fund its terrorist activity, and also malign conduct.

22 And also, over time, as the sanctions escalated and
23 started to have a severe impact on Iran's overall economy, it
24 was an attempt to try to change the calculus of the regime with
25 respect to a full range of its dangerous activities, including

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1 its nuclear program, missile program, support for terrorism and
2 other malign activity.

3 Q. So that's Phase One. Let's talk about Phase Two, if you go
4 to the next page. So what have you identified here in
5 August 2002 as the start of Phase Two?

6 A. If the 1980s and 1990s were really characterized by a U.S.
7 concern over Iran's terrorist activities, early 2000s,
8 including August 2002, the United States became increasingly
9 concerned as well about Iran's nuclear program.

10 In August 2002 an Iranian exile group revealed the
11 presence of these hidden clandestine nuclear facilities in two
12 facilities, one in a place called Natanz and another in Arak.
13 And these were publicly revealed in -- through the summer and
14 the end of 2002, which underscore that Iran had been engaged in
15 a significant buildup of a military nuclear program in a covert
16 way.

17 Q. So during this time period that you've identified as Phase
18 Two, was the United States the only entity imposing economic
19 sanctions on Iran?

20 A. No. During this time period, in addition to the United
21 States, the United Nations Security Council passed multiple
22 Security Council resolutions demanding that Iran suspend its
23 enrichment, also imposing sanctions on numerous Iranian
24 entities that were engaged in illicit nuclear activities or
25 missile activities and then went further and imposed sanctions

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1 on the Islamic Revolutionary Guard and Iran's export of
2 advanced weaponry.

3 Q. So I want to talk now a little bit about the Islamic
4 Revolutionary Guard Corps, which you've mentioned a number of
5 times. So first of all, does this page, page 6, reflect when
6 the IRGC was designated?

7 A. Yes. The IRGC was designated in 2007. It was
8 designated -- the IRGC was designated for its role in
9 proliferation activities and the IRGC Quds force, which is its
10 overseas arm through which it conduct the majority of terrorist
11 activities. It was also designated at the same time for
12 terrorism.

13 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, you mentioned earlier, when you were talking
14 about the role of the Iranian government in the Iranian
15 economy, the role played by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard
16 Corps. What is the Guard Corps' role with respect to the
17 Iranian economy?

18 A. The Guard Corps is a major player in the Iranian economy.
19 There are estimates that it controls somewhere between 20 and
20 40 percent of the economy, and that its annual income may be as
21 high as a-sixth of Iran's total GEP. It's heavily involved in
22 the financial sectors, commercial sectors, extensive interest
23 in construction, and energy and the defense industries. It
24 controls billions of dollars in companies and corporate
25 businesses.

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1 And the IRGC controls, either directly or in
2 cooperation with the numerous defense companies, about
3 20 percent of the Tehran Stock Exchange, which is Iran's main
4 stock exchange. So extensive corporate, economic and financial
5 holdings in Iran.

6 Q. When you say that the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps
7 controls companies, are you talking about formal or informal
8 control?

9 A. Both, actually. So they have formal control through
10 shareholding, through a presence on boards of directors. They
11 also have informal control and significant influence through
12 the placement of key personnel in companies, and also the role
13 of the IRGC, given its formidable strength and visibility in
14 Iran, there are indirect ways that the IRGC can persuade and
15 influence how economic decisions are made and how contracts are
16 given.

17 Q. So you mentioned particular individuals. Do members of the
18 IRGC play any notable role in the Iranian economy?

19 A. They do. Many IRGC commanders, former commanders take
20 positions in the economy, in major state-owned entities, in the
21 energy sector, and financial sector throughout Iran's economy,
22 particularly in the more strategic sectors of the economy, the
23 lucrative and important sectors to Iran's overall industrial
24 growth and its national security.

25 And these current and former IRGC commanders have

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1 significant influence over the economy, as well as many of them
2 get very wealthy in those positions.

3 Q. Are you familiar with a man named Rostam Ghasemi?

4 A. Yes, I am.

5 Q. And who is Rostam Ghasemi?

6 A. So Rostam Ghasemi is also one of the IRGC commanders that I
7 mentioned earlier. He was former head of the IRGC conglomerate
8 called Khatam al-Anbiya, KAA. He was also the former Minister
9 of Petroleum between 2011 and 2013.

10 Q. If we can go to the next page, please. What is the
11 significance of the Ministry of Petroleum in Iran?

12 A. One of Iran's most important ministries because of the
13 significant role that petroleum plays in Iran's economy; so
14 it's a significant ministry in controlling Iran's oil
15 production, in making decisions about foreign firms and their
16 investment in the energy sector, and is involved in decisions
17 on Iran's export of oil and natural gas. So it's a significant
18 ministry with a lot of influence.

19 Q. When you say that it's a significant ministry, given the
20 role of petroleum in Iran's economy, can you tell us a little
21 bit more about the role that oil production and exportation
22 plays in Iran's economy?

23 A. So oil, both production and export, comprise somewhere in
24 the neighborhood of 20 to 25 percent of Iran's total GEP. Iran
25 is a significant natural gas producer, maybe the second largest

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1 natural gas reserves in the world, mostly after Russia, third
2 or fourth oil reserves in the world; so Iran is a major energy
3 player. It's a member of OPEC. The ministry of petroleum is,
4 again, a significant role for anybody to have in the Iranian
5 regime, the Iranian elite, where you can wield enormous
6 influence.

7 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may I approach?

8 THE COURT: Sure.

9 Q. Showing you what's been marked as Government Exhibit 6,
10 Mr. Dubowitz, do you recognize Government Exhibit 6?

11 A. I do. That's Rostam Ghasemi, who is the former Minister of
12 Petroleum for the government of Iran.

13 MR. DENTON: The government offers Government
14 Exhibit 6.

15 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

16 MR. HARRISON: Same objection.

17 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

18 (Government's Exhibit 6 received in evidence)

19 BY MR. DENTON:

20 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, is there a particular company responsible for
21 oil production in Iran?

22 A. There is. It's the National Iranian Oil Company, or NIOC,
23 N-I-O-C.

24 Q. So what is the National Iranian Oil Company?

25 A. So that's the state-owned company that is overseen by the

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1 Minister of Petroleum, and it's responsible for oil and natural
2 gas production and distribution.

3 Q. And why is oil and natural gas production and distribution,
4 as you were describing it earlier, particularly important to
5 Iran's economy?

6 A. Iran is a major player in energy markets, natural gas
7 markets, oil markets. It exports today about two-and-a-half
8 million barrels a day of crude oil. It's involved in natural
9 gas development and increasingly in natural gas export to
10 regional markets, and it's the source of a significant percent
11 of Iran's overall national wealth.

12 Q. You referred a number of times to the export of energy
13 products by these companies. What is the significance of the
14 fact that Iran is exporting oil and natural gas?

15 A. Well, Iran has been involved in global energy markets; so
16 it operates overseas. It exports oil to major economies like
17 the European Union, to China, to Japan, South Korea, and there
18 was a period of time where sanctions were particularly
19 impactful. It had a significant impact on Iran's ability to
20 export oil and natural gas and created serious economic
21 difficulties for the Iranian government. So if Iran can't
22 export its oil and natural gas, if it can't actually
23 participate in energy markets, it has a significant impact on
24 the Iranian government.

25 Q. What is the currency of Iran?

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1 A. The currency is rial.

2 Q. Is the Iranian rial a currency that is used in global
3 energy markets?

4 A. It is not.

5 Q. What currencies are typically used in global energy
6 markets?

7 A. The most important currency is the U.S. dollar; so majority
8 of trade in global energy markets is denominated in U.S.
9 dollars but also the European -- the Euro, the Swiss franc are
10 used as alternatives, but the U.S. dollar is the most
11 important.

12 Q. And why are those currencies used and not the rial?

13 A. The major reason is those currencies are fully convertible
14 into other currencies. So you're able to exchange the U.S.
15 dollar with every currency in the world. The rial is not
16 convertible.

17 They are also very reliable currencies. The U.S.
18 dollar does not fluctuate wildly; so it's a fairly dependable
19 and predictable currency. Whereas, the Iranian rial has
20 fluctuated significantly over a number of years, certainly I've
21 been analyzing this. And there are very deep U.S.
22 dollar-denominated capital markets. So in terms of equity
23 markets and debt markets, there's a significant percentage of
24 those markets that is denominated in the U.S. dollar.

25 Q. So we've been talking about that National Iranian Oil

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1 Company. Is there also a particular company principally
2 responsible for natural gas production in Iran?

3 A. There is. It's the National Iranian Gas Company, the NIGC.

4 Q. Can we go to the next page, please. And, again, what is
5 the NIGC?

6 A. So it's a state-owned company, like the National Iranian
7 Oil Company, except it's responsible for the sale and export of
8 natural gas, and it's heavily involved in Iran's natural gas
9 production, as well as looking at natural gas domestic
10 consumption and increasingly expanding Iran's ability to export
11 its natural gas.

12 Q. And, again, have both the NIOC and the NIGC been designated
13 under U.S. sanctions laws?

14 A. They have.

15 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, are you familiar with a concept of a front
16 company?

17 A. I am.

18 Q. What is a front company?

19 A. A front company is used to disguise or hide the role of a
20 designated company, a sanctioned company in a trade. So if you
21 want to do a business transaction but you want to obscure the
22 role of the sanctioned company, you would create what is known
23 as a front company, which would be set up for the purposes of
24 hiding and obscuring that role.

25 Q. Do the National Iranian Oil Company and the National

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1 Iranian Gas Company ever use front companies in connection with
2 their operations?

3 A. They do.

4 Q. Why do they use front companies?

5 A. So they would use front companies because both the National
6 Iranian Oil Company and the National Iranian Gas Company were
7 sanctioned under U.S. law, and so in order to do a transaction,
8 especially during a certain time period when these sanctions
9 were applied internationally, they set up front companies,
10 overseas front companies. They could then operate and sell oil
11 and do these kinds of deals and hide the role of the original
12 sanctioned company in that transaction.

13 Q. If we could go to the next page, please.

14 Mr. Dubowitz, what are the companies listed here?

15 A. So there are three companies, Naftiran Intertrade Company,
16 which is known as NICO; Naftiran Intertrade Company Sarl, NICO
17 Sarl; and Hong Kong Intertrade Company known as HKICO.

18 Q. And what, if any, relationship do these companies have to
19 the NIOC and NIC that you were just talking about?

20 A. So all three of them are subsidiaries of the National
21 Iranian Oil Company.

22 Q. Have these companies been designated under U.S. sanctions?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Why have they been designated?

25 A. They were designated originally back in 2008 because they

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1 were owned or controlled by the government of Iran, and then
2 HKICO was known as an a NIOC front company in 2012, and then
3 NICO was designated in 2013 because it was owned or controlled
4 by the National Iranian Oil Company, which itself had been
5 designated because of its role in supporting proliferation.

6 Q. And based on your research and expertise, what did these
7 companies do for the parent entity, the National Iranian Oil
8 Company?

9 A. So they serve as a overseas trading arm. They provide the
10 parent company with access to foreign exchange and foreign
11 exchange funding in hard currency. And so their role is really
12 to help facilitate these trades, help to finance these trades,
13 and increasingly as the parent company was sanctioned, obscure
14 the role of the parent company in these overseas activities.

15 Q. When you say hard currency, what do you mean by that?

16 A. Hard currency would be convertible currencies like the U.S.
17 dollar or the Euro, currencies that are reliable, easily
18 convertible and accepted worldwide.

19 Q. And so in describing the role of these companies as to
20 provide foreign exchange in hard currency for the NIOC, why
21 does the NIOC need foreign exchange or hard currency?

22 A. So the NIOC needs hard currency to pay for anything that it
23 wants to import from around the world. So if NIOC, or really
24 the Iranian government in general, wants to buy anything from
25 overseas companies, those companies don't want to be paid in

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1 rials. They want to be paid in dollars or Euros, and so these
2 overseas arms of the National Iranian Oil Company, their job is
3 to go out and ensure if Iran is selling its oil or natural gas,
4 that it gets access to dollars or Euros, to hard currency that
5 it can either use to buy what it needs and/or send that money
6 back to Iran so the Iranian government has access to hard
7 currency for its own economic needs.

8 Q. If we could go to Page 12, please. Just shifting gears
9 briefly for a moment. Mr. Dubowitz, what is Mahan Air?

10 A. So Mahan Air is one of Iran's largest commercial airlines.

11 Q. And has Mahan Air been designated under U.S. sanctions
12 laws?

13 A. It has. It was designated in 2011 under executive order
14 13224 for providing support to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard
15 Quds force, which the airline was sending weapons and funds and
16 personnel to Syria and to Iraq, and so it was designated for
17 its support for terrorism.

18 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, I don't know if you were
19 intending to take an afternoon break. If we were, this would
20 be a good point or I'm happy to continue.

21 THE COURT: Is that a polite way of asking for a
22 break?

23 MR. DENTON: I just wanted to flag this as a breaking
24 point.

25 THE COURT: I'm happy to take five minute if the jury

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1 wants to. We'll take a five-minute break.

2 (Jury not present)

3 THE COURT: Okay. We'll take five minutes.

4 (Recess)

5 (Continued on next page)

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1 (At the side bar)

2 THE COURT: It's juror No. 8. These are my notes from
3 when you all picked her, but she says that she has to go to
4 school three days a week and works two days a week. She did
5 say she had no spare time in answer to that question.

6 MR. ROCCO: And I remember --

7 THE COURT: So she wanted to be out this morning. We
8 said -- I said that, no, you'd have to stay for today, and I
9 would discuss it. In part, I did that because I don't want to
10 encourage anybody else thinking, oh, I'll just come in and say
11 to the judge it's just not working for me, kind of thing;
12 so....

13 MR. ROCCO: I do remember -- I do better remembering
14 faces, your Honor. I'd like to see her again, but I think I
15 have no objection to letting her go.

16 THE COURT: We have plenty of alternates.

17 MS. FLEMING: You should never keep anybody on a jury
18 that doesn't want to be here.

19 MR. ROCCO: Well, I'd like to see her.

20 THE COURT: I think that's fair. And would you take a
21 look also at juror number --

22 MR. ROCCO: 17?

23 THE COURT: We have 18. Yeah, the guy who's been two
24 down from her or three. Yeah, juror No. 11. So I have
25 personally noticed he's asleep almost the entire time,

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1 certainly today. I hadn't noticed it before somebody brought
2 it to my attention. So today I've been paying attention. They
3 had said he was asleep. He hasn't asked to be relieved or
4 anything, but there you have it.

5 MR. ROCCO: Okay. But I think with the first juror,
6 juror No. 8, subject to -- I can't imagine that I'm going to
7 have certain feelings about not letting her go. I agree with
8 what Ms. Fleming just said.

9 THE COURT: What did she say?

10 MS. FLEMING: I said I don't really like to keep
11 people on a jury who don't want to be on a jury.

12 MR. ROCCO: Nor do I.

13 THE COURT: I don't know if it's the case with the
14 second person.

15 MS. FLEMING: I sometimes listen with my eyes closed.
16 I was falling asleep during some of the testimony today.

17 THE COURT: I thought it was riveting, didn't you? So
18 I don't know what you all think about that, or you can take a
19 look.

20 MR. ROCCO: Take a moment, that's all I'd like to do.

21 MS. FLEMING: Give us some time to watch.

22 THE COURT: I think if we're going to decide, we
23 shouldn't bring her back.

24 MR. ROCCO: Today?

25 THE COURT: Another day.

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1 MR. ROCCO: No, I agree.

2 THE COURT: If you're going to look at him --

3 MS. FLEMING: Give us another day to watch him. We
4 have Reza Zarrab tomorrow. If he is sleeping during Reza
5 Zarrab....

6 THE COURT: Is that right? Because chambers got a
7 call from Canadian TV and said is he coming today, and I told
8 the person in chambers to say very unlikely that he would come
9 today. Are you planning for him tomorrow?

10 MR. KAMARAJU: I think he'll be tomorrow. I would
11 anticipate he's going to be on tomorrow.

12 THE COURT: Is he the next witness after this one?

13 MR. KAMARAJU: There's a couple of translators first
14 and then him.

15 THE COURT: Translator witnesses? Short, relatively
16 short?

17 MR. KAMARAJU: I think so.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. ROCCO: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

20 (Pause)

21 (Continued on next page)

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1 (Jury present)

2 THE COURT: We'll continue with the direct examination
3 of Mr. Dubowitz.

4 MR. LOCKARD: Your Honor, we're having minor technical
5 difficulty with getting the exhibit back up on the screen.

6 THE COURT: Oh.

7 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Sir, I'd like to remind you that
8 you're still under oath.

9 THE COURT: Can you do it the old fashioned way?

10 MR. DENTON: We can certainly try, your Honor. I
11 don't think we have enough to hand out but we can certainly
12 keep going with assistance.

13 THE COURT: How many --

14 MR. DENTON: We might try the middle fashioned way and
15 see if the Elmo will work.

16 THE COURT: There we go.

17 MR. DENTON: All right.

18 If we can go to the next page, Mr. Chang-Frieden.

19 Q. Just briefly going back to your outline of phase two. I
20 want to focus your attention on the entry from October 25,
21 2007. And in particular there are a number of bank entities
22 listed here.

23 What is the significance of banks being designated at
24 this time?

25 A. So, the U.S. government in building up the sanctions regime

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1 realized that one of the most effective ways to stop Iran from
2 conducting these dangerous activities was to try to curb their
3 ability to finance these activities. And particularly to send
4 money abroad to support terrorism or the procurement of parts
5 for the nuclear program or the missile program.

6 In addition, the financial sector is the lifeblood of
7 any economy, and was also a realization that if they could
8 constrain the Iranian banking sector, they could impose
9 significant economic costs on Iran in order to change that
10 illicit conduct.

11 MR. DENTON: Mr. Chang-Frieden, if we could go to the
12 next page, please.

13 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, what are the five banks that you've indicated
14 here?

15 A. So these are all Iranian banks that are owned or controlled
16 by the government of Iran.

17 Q. Could you tell us what those five banks are.

18 A. In order, Bank Melli, Bank Mellat, Bank Sepah, Bank
19 Keshavarzi, and Bank Refah Kargaran.

20 Q. I want to ask you in particular about Bank Mellat for a
21 moment. You note here that it is a privately owned Iranian
22 financial institution, but you've listed it here with other
23 banks owned or controlled by the government of Iran.

24 Can you help us understand how a privately owned
25 institution is owned or controlled by the government of Iran.

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1 A. So in the case of Bank Mellat, less than 50 percent of the
2 bank was owned by the government of Iran through a variety of
3 different organizations, pension funds, in particular. In
4 2012, based on Bank Mellat's statements, around 40 to
5 44 percent of the bank was owned by the government of Iran in
6 that way.

7 So it's not -- it doesn't cross the 50 percent
8 threshold that you normally talk about with owned or
9 controlled. But 44 percent gave the Iranian government
10 significant influence over the operations of that bank, and
11 that's why the U.S. Treasury Department sanctioned the bank as
12 being owned, in this case controlled, by the government of
13 Iran. So it wasn't majority ownership, but the control factor
14 of these various pension funds, government pension funds gave
15 the Iranian government enormous influence and control.

16 MR. DENTON: If we can go to the next page, please.

17 Q. So in addition to designations related to ownership or
18 control by the government of Iran, have other Iranian banks
19 been designated for their own particular activities?

20 A. Yes. There have been a number of banks that have been
21 designated because they've been involved in financing Iran's
22 nuclear program, its missile program, or they've been enabling
23 financial transactions for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard
24 Corps, as well as banks that are supporting Iran's terrorism,
25 that have been relating to the financing of terrorism.

1 On this slide are six of the main banks that have been
2 designated for these reasons.

3 Q. What are those six banks?

4 A. Bank Mellat, Bank Melli, Bank Sepah, Bank Saderat, Mehr
5 Bank and Ansar Bank.

6 Q. If we can move to the next page, please. Let's talk about
7 phase three of the economic sanctions as you identified it.

8 So generally speaking, what was going on in phase
9 three, this time period from 2010 to 2014?

10 A. So, in terms of the political environment, concerns about
11 Iran's nuclear program had increased significantly as well as
12 Iran's ballistic missile program, their overseas activities,
13 their support for terrorism, their growing support for the
14 Syrian regime and the slaughter that was taking place in Syria,
15 and their overall generally destabilizing activities in the
16 Middle East. So there was a growing concern in the
17 international community, including in the United States, about
18 these dangerous activities, and the U.S. government began to
19 significantly expand the sanctions regime against Iran.

20 Q. Generally speaking, in what ways did the U.S. government
21 expand the sanctions on Iran during this time period?

22 A. Well, generally, they went after Iran's banking sector in
23 ways that they hadn't gone after before in a very comprehensive
24 way, in blacklisting the entire Iranian banking sector because
25 of its role in money laundering.

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1 They went after Iran's energy sector, not only the
2 investment in the energy sector, but the ability of Iran to
3 actually sell its most important commodity, which was crude
4 oil.

5 They went after other sectors of the economy, the auto
6 sector, which is Iran's second largest sector after energy.
7 They went after shipping and shipbuilding. And really began,
8 between 2010 and 2013, 2014, to go after major strategic
9 sectors of the economy in a much more comprehensive way than
10 the United States had ever done.

11 Q. If we can go to the next page, please.

12 Just start focusing in here with December 31, 2011.
13 Generally speaking, what happened that day?

14 A. So that day the United States Congress passed the National
15 Defense Authorization Act, which it does every year in order to
16 fund the Pentagon. But there was a specific section of that
17 legislation called Section 1245. It did something very
18 important. It for the first time blacklisted the Central Bank
19 of Iran, and made it sanctionable for any financial institution
20 to do business with the Central Bank of Iran as well as other
21 Iranian financial institutions. Except in cases involving oil
22 and humanitarian goods where there was some limited exceptions
23 that financial institutions could take advantage of to allow
24 Iran to buy humanitarian goods, as well as if countries who
25 were buying Iranian oil could continue buying that oil, and the

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1 banks could continue processing those transactions, as long as
2 those countries were significantly reducing their purchases of
3 Iranian oil over a specific time period.

4 Q. Let's talk a little bit about the Central Bank of Iran. If
5 we can go to the next page.

6 So, first of all, Mr. Dubowitz, is the Central Bank of
7 Iran known by any other names?

8 A. It's known as Bank Markazi.

9 Q. Has the Central Bank of Iran been designated under U.S.
10 sanctions?

11 A. It has. It was designated in 2011 as part of the entire
12 financial sector. Jurisdiction of money laundering concern.
13 And then again it was designated specifically under the
14 National Defense Authorization Act, and the Iran Threat
15 Reduction Act where the Central Bank itself was blacklisted.

16 Q. I want to talk first about that 2011 reference you made to
17 a money laundering concern. What is the significance of that
18 designation?

19 A. The designation is done under something called the U.S.A.
20 Patriot Act, and Section 311 of that Patriot Act essentially
21 says that this bank, and indeed, in the case of Iran, the
22 entire jurisdiction of Iran, is a jurisdiction of primary money
23 laundering concern. Which is the U.S. government has issued a
24 warning to the global financial sector if you do business with
25 Iran's financial sector, you are exposing yourself to massive

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1 risks because of the involvement of that sector in money
2 laundering, in sanctions evasion, in the financing of illicit
3 nuclear and ballistic missile components, and because of its
4 support for terrorism.

5 So really it's a warning to the international
6 financial system that don't go near this banking sector. It is
7 an enormous risk.

8 Q. So, focusing for a moment on the sources of that risk, what
9 sorts of practices was the Central Bank of Iran involved in
10 around this time that led to a money laundering concern with
11 respect to the Central Bank of Iran?

12 A. The Central Bank of Iran stopped playing the role
13 exclusively of a central bank. It started to play the role of
14 a transactional bank, and it was involved in a number of
15 illicit transactions, including transferring funds ultimately
16 to support terrorism, for facilitating transactions where Iran
17 was buying parts and components for its nuclear program and its
18 missile program.

19 Q. Just before we get into the purposes of the transactions,
20 can you explain to us what you mean by it stopped playing the
21 role of a central bank and started serving the role of a
22 transactional bank.

23 A. So a central bank, like the Federal Reserve in the United
24 States, is not a bank that you and I can do business with.
25 It's a bank that is fundamentally in control of the country's

1 monetary policy.

2 And so, the federal bank, federal bank chairman is
3 involved in setting kind of macroeconomic targets for the
4 health of an economy. But the central bank is not, you know,
5 is not a commercial bank. It is not involved in day-to-day
6 transactions, like Citibank would in the United States.

7 So, the Central Bank of Iran stopped being the Federal
8 Reserve, and started playing the role of not only looking at
9 monetary policy but it started to act like an illicit Citibank
10 in conducting transactions in furtherance of terrorism and
11 proliferation.

12 Q. Putting aside what the end purpose of the transactions was,
13 was there anything about the conduct of the transactions
14 themselves that gave rise to this money laundering concern?

15 A. The transactions themselves were illicit. So they were,
16 they were considered to be illegal under U.S. law, in some
17 cases under European, Canadian, Japanese, South Korean and
18 other countries. They were illegal because they were
19 transactions not just for trading normal commercial goods and
20 services, but they were specifically transactions in
21 furtherance of illicit transactions, nuclear missiles, support
22 for terrorism, support for Iran's overseas military activity,
23 things that had been designated under U.S. law, national law of
24 many countries, as well as in some cases designated by the
25 United Nations Security Council.

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1 Q. If we can go to the next page, please. Mr. Dubowitz, who
2 is this depicted here?

3 A. So this individual is Mahmoud Bahmani. And he was governor
4 of the Central Bank of Iran from 2008 to 2013.

5 Q. What does it mean to say he was the governor of the Central
6 Bank. What role is that?

7 A. It's like the chairman of the Federal Reserve. He's the
8 head of the central bank.

9 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may I approach?

10 THE COURT: Yes.

11 Q. Showing you what's been marked as Government Exhibit 4. Do
12 you recognize Government Exhibit 4, Mr. Dubowitz?

13 A. Yes, that's Mahmoud Bahmani who is the former governor of
14 the Central Bank of Iran.

15 MR. DENTON: The government offers Government Exhibit
16 4.

17 MR. HARRISON: Same objection, your Honor.

18 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

19 (Government's Exhibit 4 received in evidence)

20 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may we publish Government
21 Exhibits 4 and 6?

22 THE COURT: Yes.

23 Q. Go back to the timeline and move to the next page, please.
24 So, Mr. Dubowitz, you've noted here one Executive Order 13599.
25 Is that part of the expansion of sanctions on Iranian financial

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1 institutions that you were describing earlier?

2 A. Yes. It was an executive order that was issued by
3 President Obama specifically to block the property of the
4 government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions, so they
5 required U.S. banks to block or to freeze any transactions with
6 Iran.

7 Q. You can go to the next page.

8 So, what happened on March 15, 2012?

9 A. So on that date, a organization called SWIFT denied access
10 to a number of Iranian banks which had been blacklisted by the
11 European Union for engaging in illicit transactions, money
12 laundering sanctions evasion.

13 Q. What is SWIFT?

14 A. So SWIFT is a financial messaging system. It is the global
15 financial messaging system.

16 So if I want to wire transfer money from my account to
17 your account, my bank will send financial information
18 identifying the name of my bank, the bank number, the branch
19 number, the account number, and then it will identify your
20 number as well. So that the number, the right amount of money
21 goes from my account to the right account, to your account.

22 So SWIFT is really the financial messaging backbone of
23 the global financial system. It is something that, I remember
24 this kind of in the old days, this used to be done by telex,
25 where telex instructions were sent. And then it became fax

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1 instructions that were sent from bank to bank.

2 But then it became much more technologically
3 sophisticated with the SWIFT system where all of this was done
4 through electronic transmission of information that was done
5 very quickly to global banks around the world.

6 Q. Is access to the SWIFT system important for banks?

7 A. It's critical. If you don't have access to the SWIFT
8 system, you're effectively shut out from the financial system,
9 because you no longer can conduct any financial transactions,
10 you can't send this financial messaging information to other
11 banks. And by being cut out, it is also a warning to the
12 global financial system that if this bank has been cut out of
13 SWIFT, there must be something of serious concern when it comes
14 to this bank. This bank is essentially financially
15 radioactive.

16 MR. DENTON: Mr. Chang-Frieden, if we could skip ahead
17 to page 23.

18 Q. We talked a moment ago about Executive Order 13599,
19 Mr. Dubowitz. Could you tell us about some of the financial
20 institutions that were designated under that executive order.

21 A. Yeah. There were six financial institutions. Bank
22 Sarmayeh, Bank Pasargad, Bank Saman, Parsian Bank, Credit
23 Institution for Development, and Eghtesad Novin Bank.

24 Q. Remind us if you could what was the significance of these
25 entities being designated under 13599?

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1 A. So, they were designated under this executive order which
2 would mean that any transactions between these banks and that
3 would touch the U.S. financial system will become within the
4 jurisdiction of the United States, or be conducted by a U.S.
5 person, that those transactions would be blocked. And any
6 assets that were in U.S. jurisdiction would be -- would be
7 effectively frozen.

8 Q. What is the significance for a financial institution like
9 these here of being unable to conduct transactions with U.S.
10 persons?

11 A. It's very, very significant. So, any time you're
12 conducting a transaction in the U.S. dollar, the transaction
13 has to be settled by, ultimately, by a U.S. bank. And these
14 transactions actually take place through a very -- a very quick
15 what we call a u-turn transaction, where if a foreign bank is
16 doing business in U.S. dollars, even if it is not with a U.S.
17 bank or U.S. customer, that transaction has to be cleared
18 through New York, through a U.S. financial institution in New
19 York City.

20 And so, if you no longer can do business with U.S.
21 banks, if you can't do business with U.S. persons, it becomes
22 extremely difficult to do transactions with the U.S. dollar.

23 Q. I want to talk a little bit about the effect that these
24 sanctions had.

25 MR. DENTON: If we could go, Mr. Chang-Frieden, to

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1 page 26 now.

2 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, what does the term "balance of payments"
3 refer to?

4 A. So, balance of payments is essentially the difference
5 between exports and imports of a country. And it is your
6 ability to export your goods and services and your ability to
7 pay for imports of goods and services of a country.

8 So if a country -- countries look to have a healthy
9 balance of payments, and they also look to have sufficient
10 foreign exchange reserves in dollars or euros that give them
11 protection against a balance of payments crisis.

12 Q. What constitutes a healthy balance of payments?

13 A. It depends on -- it goes country by country, so there is no
14 healthy number. But it would essentially mean that you've got
15 sufficient foreign exchange reserves to pay for, at a bare
16 minimum, at least six months of imports. Preferably much more.
17 And countries have these reserves which are essentially dollars
18 or euros or Swiss francs or perhaps Canadian dollars in
19 reserve. And that money allows them to ensure that they can
20 control the health of their economy, their ability to continue
21 to import the goods and services they need to run that economy.

22 Q. Just to break this down to a very basic level, in terms of
23 the balance of payments, do most countries want to have more
24 exports than imports?

25 A. They do. They do. And if they have more imports than

1 exports, then they better have significant foreign exchange
2 reserves in order to pay for that.

3 Q. So, tell us a little bit about what is depicted on page 26
4 about the effect that U.S. sanctions had on the balance of
5 payments as relative to Iran.

6 A. Well, what I'm showing in the graph there is the accessible
7 foreign exchange reserves that Iran had between 2007 to 2013.
8 And that's in U.S. dollars in billions. So you can see that
9 2007 to 2012, Iran had significant foreign exchange reserves,
10 somewhere in the neighborhood of 80 billion to \$100 billion.

11 But then as the very significant sanctions were
12 imposed by the United States, Europe, United Nations and other
13 countries, you saw a significant drop in Iran's ability to
14 access those foreign exchange reserves. By 2013 Iran only had
15 \$20 billion in accessible foreign exchange reserves. The rest
16 of that money was frozen abroad or was highly restricted abroad
17 in special accounts that Iran could use, but only in a very
18 limited way.

19 So Iran, as a result, had significantly lower foreign
20 exchange reserves, and was increasingly facing a balance of
21 payments crisis.

22 Q. So, you put some emphasis and explained a little bit of the
23 concept of accessible foreign exchange reserves. Does this
24 graph reflect Iran only earning \$20 billion in foreign exchange
25 in 2013?

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1 A. It reflects effectively how much did Iran have in its bank
2 account and its ability to access that money. It's like
3 having, you know, it's like having a thousand dollars in your
4 own account, but let's say 80 percent of that is restricted in
5 some way. It's been restricted by the IRS or garnished by some
6 other state agency, and you can only access \$20 or 20 percent
7 of that.

8 So in the case of Iran, Iran had about \$100 billion
9 but they could only access \$20 billion of that because much of
10 that money was tied up in these restricted accounts. And they
11 could only use that money for very limited purposes, in the
12 country in which that money was collecting.

13 MR. DENTON: Can you go to the next page, please.

14 Q. I want to focus your attention on the entry here for
15 January 2, 2013, Mr. Dubowitz. In particular, the reference to
16 the provision of precious metals to Iran.

17 Can you tell us a little bit about what was going on
18 around this time that made the provision of precious metals to
19 Iran the subject of U.S. sanctions.

20 A. So there was concern in Congress and in the administration
21 that Iran, as it was increasingly shut out from the global
22 financial system, as it increasingly was unable to use the U.S.
23 dollar, increasingly the euro for transactions, as its foreign
24 exchange reserves or its accessible foreign exchange reserves
25 dropped significantly, Iran was looking for other instruments

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1 of value in order to pay for both the illegal and legal goods
2 that it needed.

3 And it increasingly looked to gold as a instrument of
4 value, something that was recognized around the world and was
5 very valuable in terms of its ability to exchange gold for the
6 goods that it was looking for.

7 And so, with this increasing practice over the past
8 couple years, there was a real concern to prohibit Iran
9 entirely, both the government of Iran and individual Iranians,
10 from accessing, using, trading, transferring gold. So, with
11 this National Defense Authorization Act for 2013, it included a
12 provision that prohibited the use of gold in any way.

13 Q. Why is gold a good medium for Iran to use for those types
14 of transactions?

15 A. It's a good medium to use because it's widely recognized,
16 there is a very active and deep market for the sale and
17 purchase of gold. There is a value to gold, to a gold bar, to
18 an ounce of gold. It has an international value.

19 And so, as Iran was looking for alternative
20 instruments of value, after currency, gold was sort of the next
21 best thing that they could use. You could take gold, you can
22 also change gold into money as well as use gold for the direct
23 transfer to a seller of a good that you were looking for.

24 MR. DENTON: You can go to the next page, please.

25 Q. Then what happened on March 15, 2013?

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1 A. So, the U.S. government continued to expand the pressure on
2 Iran. It authorized new sanctions against foreign financial
3 institutions that were conducting financial transactions with
4 the National Iranian Oil Company, with banks that were
5 designated by the United States, and passed a number of -- a
6 consolidated list of regulations which essentially issued a
7 warning to the global financial system that if you do business
8 with these designated banks, if you do business with the
9 National Iranian Oil Company and other designated Iranian
10 entities, you risk being subject to major penalties, including
11 being cut off from the U.S. financial system, and the U.S.
12 market.

13 Q. In addition to sanctions imposed on the National Iranian
14 Oil Company and the companies dealing with it directly, were
15 individuals associated with the oil sector in Iran also subject
16 to U.S. sanctions?

17 A. They were.

18 MR. DENTON: You can go to the next page, please.

19 Q. Who is depicted here, Mr. Dubowitz?

20 A. An individual named Ahmed Ghalebani.

21 Q. Who is Ahmed Ghalebani?

22 A. So he is an individual who is very active in Iran's energy
23 sector. He served as the managing director of the National
24 Iranian Oil Company, and he is a director of a number of NIOC's
25 subsidiaries and front companies, including Petro Suisse

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1 Intertrade Company and the Hong Kong Intertrade Company. He
2 was brought into the oil ministry by former president
3 Ahmadinejad, and became heavily involved in Iran's energy
4 sector.

5 MR. DENTON: May I approach?

6 THE COURT: Yes.

7 Q. Showing you what's been marked for identification as
8 Government Exhibit 2. Do you recognize that?

9 A. Yes, that is Ahmed Ghalebani and he was former managing
10 director of the National Iranian Oil Company.

11 MR. DENTON: The government offers Government Exhibit
12 2.

13 MR. HARRISON: Same objection, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: I'll allow it. How much more direct do
15 you have?

16 (Government's Exhibit 2 received in evidence)

17 MR. DENTON: No more than 10 minutes, your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Okay. Because we just have 10 minutes
19 left.

20 MR. DENTON: I think we can finish. I'll move
21 quickly, your Honor. We can move to the next page.

22 Q. Who is this?

23 A. So this gentleman is Seifollah Jashnsaz, and he was the
24 chairman of Naftiran Intertrade Company Sarl as well as the
25 director of Hong Kong Intertrade Company and Petro Suisse.

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1 Q. If you can remind us what the relationship between National
2 Iranian Oil Company and Naftiran Intertrade Company?

3 A. Naftiran Intertrade Company or NICO is a subsidiary of the
4 National Iranian Oil Company, NIOC. So think of NICO as a
5 subsidiary of NIOC.

6 Q. If we can move to the next page, please.

7 A. I would just add both these gentlemen have been designated
8 under U.S. law.

9 Q. What about the three people listed here, Mr. Dubowitz; have
10 they been designated under U.S. law?

11 A. They have. They were designated under the same executive
12 order as the two previous individuals.

13 Q. Who are these individuals?

14 A. So the first individual is Hashem Pouransari, who is a NICO
15 official and managing director of Asia Energy Trading LLC.
16 Farzad Bazargan, he was a managing director of Hong Kong
17 Intertrade Company. And Mahmoud Nikousokhan, who was NIOC's
18 finance director, also director of Petro Suisse Intertrade
19 Company.

20 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, may I approach?

21 THE COURT: Yes.

22 Q. Showing you what's been marked for identification as
23 Government Exhibits 3, 5, and 7. Do you recognize those?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. What are they?

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1 A. So, individual here is Hashem Pouransari. And then the one
2 on the right is page number 30, I referred to, and that's
3 Seifollah Jashnsaz. And slide 31, this gentleman here is
4 Mahmoud Nikousokhan, who is the NIOC finance director and the
5 director of Petro Suisse.

6 MR. DENTON: The government offers Government Exhibits
7 3, 5 and 7.

8 MR. HARRISON: Same objection, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Overruled. I'll allow them.

10 (Government's Exhibit 3, 5, 7 received in evidence)

11 MR. DENTON: May we publish them, your Honor?

12 THE COURT: Yes.

13 MR. DENTON: Mr. Chang-Frieden, if we can turn to the
14 last page of Mr. Dubowitz's exhibit.

15 Q. Mr. Dubowitz, what effect were the sanctions having on the
16 Iranian economy writ large by 2012 and 2013?

17 A. The sanctions were having a huge impact in that period of
18 time. The Iranian economy was essentially crashing. They
19 were, by our assessment, four to six months away from a balance
20 of payments crisis. Iranian GDP had dropped by 6 percent in
21 the 2012-2013 fiscal year, and again another 2 percent in the
22 year following that.

23 Inflation unofficially was about 35 percent, was
24 official inflation. Unofficial inflation was about 80 percent.
25 The Iranian rial had collapsed in value and unemployment had

1 skyrocketed. The Iranian economy was on its knees.

2 Q. Why was this attributable to the effect of economic
3 sanctions?

4 A. It was attributable to economic sanctions because the
5 sanctions had effectively isolated Iran from the global
6 financial energy and commercial sector. Iran was increasingly
7 unable to do regular commercial and financial energy trade, it
8 was cut off from the SWIFT system, its banks had been
9 blacklisted, its main energy companies had been designated. So
10 Iran was facing significant challenges in trying to keep its
11 economy going. And that was certainly exacerbated by the
12 economic mismanagement of the economy under former Iranian
13 president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, which just made matters worse.

14 MR. DENTON: If I could just have a minute, your
15 Honor.

16 No further questions, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Thank you. Could I see Mr. Rocco for a
18 minute and one of the government counsel as well.

19 (Continued on next page)
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1 (At the sidebar)

2 THE COURT: Juror Number 8 has asked to be excused and
3 I was asking counsel if they are comfortable with that.

4 MR. ROCCO: I'm fine with it.

5 MR. DENTON: That's fine, your Honor.

6 (Continued on next page)

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(In open court)

THE COURT: Mr. Dubowitz, I'll excuse you today and pick up tomorrow for cross-examination.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

(Witness not present)

THE COURT: For the jurors, before you go, let me just remind you of the jury instructions I gave you yesterday. First, do not talk to each other about the case or about anyone who has anything to do with it until the end of the case when you go to the jury room to decide on your verdict.

Second, do not talk with anyone else about this case or about anyone who has anything to do with it until the trial has ended, and you have been discharged as jurors. And by talk, I'm also referring to e-mailing, texting, tweeting, blogging, etc. I'm referring to any type of communication in any forum, including, without limitation, Facebook, MySpace, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, LinkedIn, YouTube, etc.

Additionally, do not remain in the presence of other persons who may be discussing this case, either face to face orally or online. Anyone else includes members of your family and your friends and embraces social media. You may tell them that you are a juror in a case, but please don't tell them anything else about the case until after you've been discharged by me.

Third, do not let anyone talk, as broadly defined, to

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1 you about the case, or about anyone who has anything to do with
2 it. And if someone should try and talk to you about the case,
3 please report that to me or Christine immediately.

4 In this regard, the attorneys and the parties are not
5 supposed to talk to jurors, even if to offer just a friendly
6 greeting. So if you happen to see any of them outside the
7 courtroom, they will and should ignore you. Please don't take
8 offense, they're only acting properly by doing so.

9 Fourth, do not read any news or internet stories or
10 articles or blogs or listen to any radio or television or
11 internet or cable reports about the case or about anyone who
12 has anything to do with the case.

13 And fifth, please do not do any type of research or
14 any type of investigation about the case on your own.

15 So, we're making very good progress. We'll pick up
16 tomorrow morning with Mr. Dubowitz and his cross-examination.
17 Thanks very much. See you at 9:15 tomorrow.

18 (Jury excused)

19 THE COURT: Thanks very much. We'll see you tomorrow
20 9:15.

21 MR. DENTON: Just one thing briefly.

22 THE COURT: Yes.

23 MR. DENTON: Obviously with Mr. Dubowitz's direct
24 having concluded, no one will have any substantive
25 conversations with him. We'd like permission that the FBI

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1 agents be allowed to stay in touch with him to ensure his
2 arrival on time tomorrow morning.

3 THE COURT: Any problem with that?

4 MR. HARRISON: That's fine, Judge.

5 THE COURT: Okay. That works. See you tomorrow.

6 MR. KAMARAJU: Because we anticipate Reza Zarrab
7 testifying tomorrow, there is two logistical points I wanted to
8 raise.

9 One is, and we've raised this with the marshals and
10 defense counsel. We anticipate that Mr. Zarrab may diagram
11 portions of his testimony for the jury's benefit. So in those
12 instances he may step down from the stand with your Honor's
13 permission.

14 And then the second one is just whether your Honor
15 wanted Mr. Zarrab on the stand before the jury walked in to
16 avoid him coming in from the cell block in front of the jury.

17 THE COURT: That's often what we do, but I'll leave it
18 up to you all.

19 MS. FLEMING: Can I ask how long do you think he'll be
20 on the stand? A couple days, right?

21 MR. KAMARAJU: I anticipate he'll be on the stand for
22 a couple of days.

23 THE COURT: Tomorrow is Wednesday. What is your
24 estimate of when he would start testifying? I won't hold you
25 to it. But I was thinking late morning perhaps.

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1 MR. KAMARAJU: I think that's fair. Depending on how
2 long the cross of Mr. Dubowitz goes, I anticipate late morning.
3 Maybe early afternoon.

4 THE COURT: Okay. And then you're thinking also
5 Thursday and Friday as well?

6 MR. KAMARAJU: I think it's fair to budget through
7 Friday.

8 THE COURT: Okay. All right.

9 MR. HARRISON: Is that for direct?

10 MR. KAMARAJU: For direct. I don't think it will take
11 all of Friday.

12 MS. FLEMING: We only sit half days Friday.

13 THE COURT: We'll see where we are. But normally on a
14 Friday I stop around no later than 2.

15 MS. FLEMING: The only reason I ask, Judge, is because
16 Mr. Atilla does prayers at 1:30 to 2:30 on Fridays.

17 THE COURT: He'll make that.

18 MR. ROCCO: Your Honor, just one thing. Can we take
19 this exhibit down?

20 THE COURT: Yes.

21 MR. ROCCO: Thank you.

22 (Adjourned until November 29, 2017, at 9:15 a.m.)
23
24
25

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